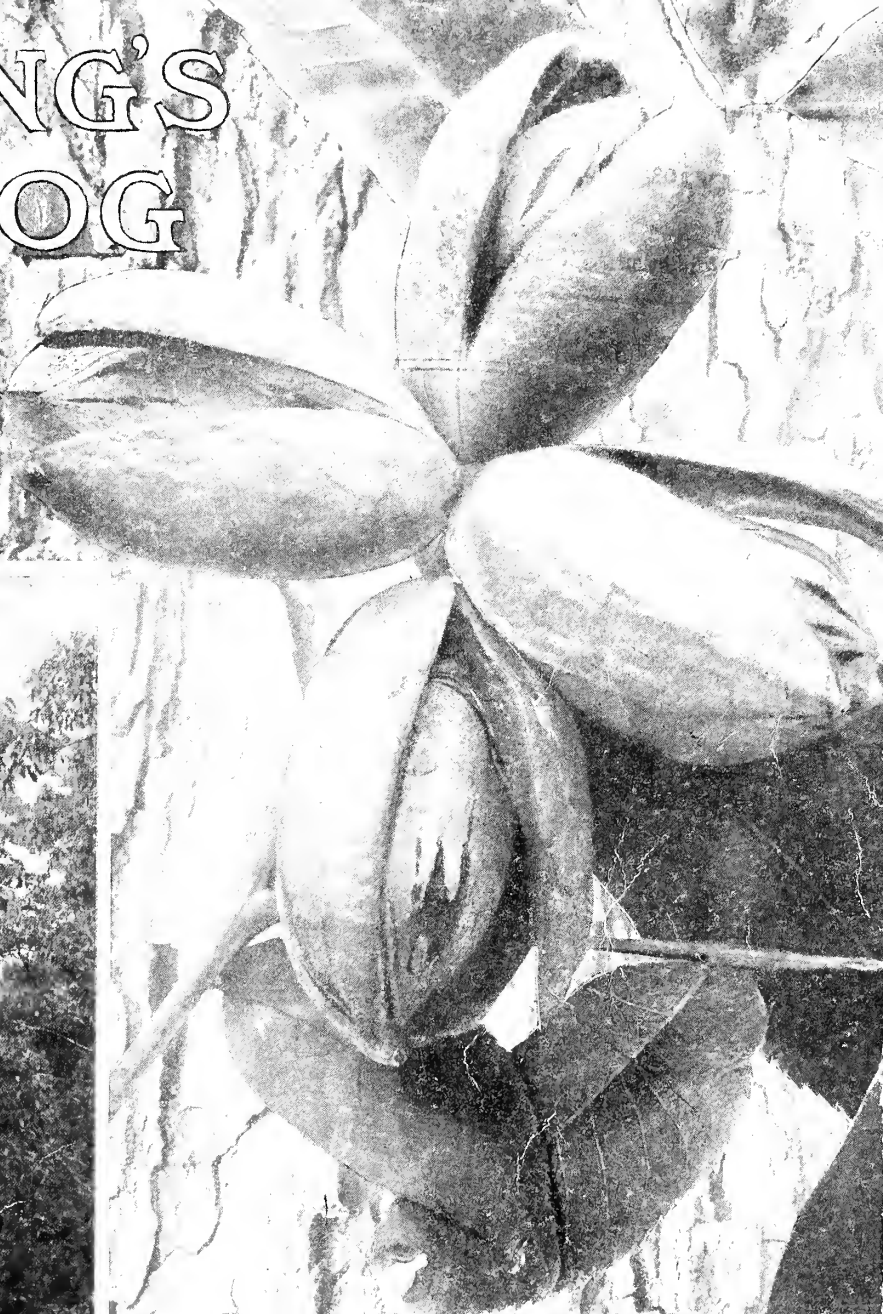


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GRIFFING'S CATALOG

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THE GRIFFING'S
CATALOG



INTRODUCTION.

The Griffing Nurseries in South Texas have now become thoroughly established and our home grown products are fast taking the place of stock shipped in from other sections.

Many years of experience in raising the class of nursery stock adapted to the coast states has put us in a position to know the needs of our patrons and it is a pleasure and satisfaction to be in a position to show in our own orchards and grounds the mature specimens of all classes of fruit and nut trees, plants, vines, etc., for commercial enterprises or for home consumption, and the great wealth of shade and ornamental trees, palms, shrubs, roses, and other flowering plants, vines, etc., with which this section is so abundantly favored.

We specialize in the classes of nursery stock adapted to all of south and east Texas and all of the State of Louisiana. Our stock is home grown, acclimated, and will give quicker and better results than the same kinds shipped in from a distance and one great advantage to our customers is our ability to recommend to them the varieties best adapted to their sections. We propagate only the best, discarding all varieties which do not prove reliable.

GRIFFING NURSERIES,
PORT ARTHUR AND SAN BENITO, TEXAS.

Trees and Plants for the South



The Home



The Orchard



The Grounds

Awakening of the South

to the Vast Wealth and Resources of Soil and Climate.

A few years ago we heard much about The New South. We saw many pictures of neat cottages and houses, taking the place of the log cabins; we read much of the wonderful improvements of the cities and towns and of the great strides in commerce and manufacturing; but for the most part agriculture and horticulture remained the same, so far as a vast majority of the people was concerned.

THE NEW SOUTH IN REALITY dates with the awakening of its farmers, its home owners, its bankers and merchants to the wonderful undeveloped resources and possibilities of Southern soil and climate when employed in properly diversified agriculture and horticulture, in the development of the medium size farm and the utilizing of the soil, space and climate around the houses in the production of vegetables, fruits and flowers.

THE PAST HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT has been by a few people on an extensive commercial scale, a continuation of the one crop idea that has proven so disastrous to every section or community that has followed it, whether cotton, tobacco, oranges, grapefruit or peaches, the ultimate result is the same.

THE ENTIRE SOUTH IS AWAKENING to the advantages and importance of diversification. The cotton farmer is devoting a portion of his land to feed and grain crops, to raising cattle and hogs; with the result that he will get about as much if not more money from the smaller acreage of cotton and will have the grain and meat to the good. The same applies to other one-crop farmers or fruit growers as applies to the cotton farmer.

ECONOMY PLANTING. We believe that all are awake to the importance of diversified planting. Look around the farm or home, along the roadways and lanes, around the barns, outbuildings and house. Do you not find a portion of a field, some space along the roadways, or around the buildings that could be profitably used for an orchard, or where from a half

dozen to fifty or more pecan trees, fig trees or other fruit trees could be planted? Locations that are now practically waste space growing up in weeds each summer, which the planting and care of the trees would keep clean and improve appearance of your property, besides returning you a greater income than any similar size area on the farm or home? We believe you can find such a space and that you will agree that it will pay you to plant.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH. The future success of the South will not be from its large individual planting of any one crop. This applies to nut and fruit growing as well as farming. We believe that the future depends on the well balanced medium size farm, partially devoted to nut and fruit growing. Enough revenue can be derived from nut and assorted fruit trees planted in otherwise waste spaces on the average farm to clothe the family the year round and supply all the fruit and nuts the family could consume; besides adding attractiveness to the farm and home. Likewise with the average city or town lot.

PROSPERITY AND CONTENTMENT. Prosperity may bring a measure of happiness, but true happiness goes hand in hand with contentment. How are you to keep the boys and girls contented, willing and glad to settle down in the home community and town? Prosperity and money alone will not do it. The home surroundings should first be looked to, particularly the outside. They must be made attractive, pleasant and inviting. The roadsides and streets should be improved and shaded.

In no way will a few dollars go so far in making the home surroundings pleasant, attractive and inviting as that spent for shade trees for the roadsides, streets and yards, shrubbery and flowers for the yard and banking around the house. No investment you can make will add so much to the sale or rental value of a property as that invested in shrubbery and ornamental trees and plants, to say nothing of the pleasure to yourself and family. It's the best investment you can make.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Brief Suggestions to Buyers and Planters.

PLANNING YOUR PLANTINGS of trees and plants is quite as important as the planning of a house, building or factory. Consider the future, as to growth, yield of nuts and fruit and the effect you wish to create: always bearing in mind that you plant for future results and effect. Immediate effect, however, may be obtained if you are able and willing to pay the price for and cost of moving large specimen trees and plants.

If planting commercially or for market, consider the market you wish to reach and how you will reach it. If a distant market, plant enough of a variety or class of fruit ripening during a given period to enable you to ship in quantity, preferably in carload lots. Should you not wish to plant enough yourself for carload movement, induce your neighbors to plant enough to make up the deficiency. If for local or nearby markets, which as a whole usually pay as well or better than distant markets, an assortment of fruit, both as to kind and variety, ripening over the entire season should be selected.

If planting for home, a complete assortment of both kinds and varieties covering the entire season should be selected. Enough of each should be planted to not only provide fruit for consumption during the ripening period, but for canning and preserving for use during the period when fresh fruit is not available. No meal should ever be served without some fruit or fruit product on the table, nothing is so conducive to proper digestion, regulation of the system, health and vigor of the body as fruit.

ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTINGS is of equal importance, whether nut, fruit, shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubbery or flowers; the approximate growth as to height and spread of the normal development of the mature tree or plant should be considered. Proper distance between the trees and plants should be allowed. Trees of slower maturity but ultimately attaining large size and living to great age should be given proper distance. Between them trees of earlier maturity and lesser normal growth may be planted. This is economy of space. Arrangements of trees, shrubs and plants for the yard



The House Is Modest, the Trees Make it an Attractive Home.

and around buildings is more fully treated in the Ornamental Department, pages 29 to 31 of this catalog.

SOILS AND LAND. Land that will make the best corn, cotton and other crops, will make the best orchards. Rolling land with sandy loam surface and clay subsoil is, as a rule, the best ground for trees of any kind. Do not plant valuable trees in abandoned fields and locations too poor to cultivate and expect good results. Select good land, plant according to instructions, care for the trees and the result will more than pay you for the use of the best land and choicest locations.

Soils vary greatly in the Southern States. One ten-acre tract may be ideal fruit land, surrounding it hundreds of acres of worthless land for fruit or nut trees. A rich, sandy loam with grey or reddish sub-soil, draining readily, with clay from one to five feet below the surface (one to two feet below being preferable) are ideal soil conditions and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where they exist. In sections where little or no clay is present, select the best sandy loam top soil with grey, yellow or reddish sub-soil, always watching for good drainage for a depth of from 2½ to 3 feet below the surface. Some land with chocolate sub-soil is good, but as chocolate sub-soil usually indicates hard-pan, as it is known in the South, care should be exercised in selecting such land for trees. Avoid land with strata or hard-pan impenetrable of water 12 to 15 inches from the surface; also seepy, springy land and land with white sandy sub-soil running into quick sand from 18 inches to 3 feet below the surface. Such land is a failure for trees unless it can be dynamited and tile drained in such a manner as to bring the mean water table from 24 to 30 inches below the crown of the trees.

DRAINAGE. Land may be poor, you can fertilize it and make it productive; it may be high and thirsty, but by irrigation you can grow fine trees and plants—but if low, wet and soggy you can not make trees or plants grow successfully without thorough drainage. Some trees may



Inviting, Attractive Homes Hold the Boys and Girls.

Trees and Plants for the South

thrive in river bottoms subject to overflow. Usually where such trees are found they are near the banks of streams or gulches, affording good drainage. When the water is high and the bottom overflows the water is alive, active and full of air. Trees can not live in dead, stagnant water any more than a fish. If the land is at all inclined to be wet a good system of main ditches, with lateral ditches and the deep water furrows between each row of trees should be kept well opened, and the trees planted on ridges or beds several feet in width, running in the general direction of the fall of the ground.

Proper Distance for Planting.

Hardy Citrus Fruits	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Semi-Tropical Citrus Fruits..	20 to 30 feet apart each way
Kumquats	10 to 15 feet apart each way
Pecans	50 to 60 feet apart each way
Japan Chestnuts	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Japan Walnuts	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Peaches and Plums	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Pears and Apples	20 to 30 feet apart each way
Persimmons	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Mulberries	25 to 40 feet apart each way
Figs	12 to 15 feet apart each way
Grapes, bunch sorts	8 to 10 feet apart each way
Grapes, arbor sorts	20 to 30 feet apart each way
Pomegranates	10 to 15 feet apart each way
Loquats	15 to 20 feet apart each way
Shade Trees, in rows.....	25 to 40 feet apart each way
Evergreen Ornamentals.....	15 to 25 feet apart each way
Conifers	In groups as desired
Palms	In rows or groups as desired
Shrubbery	In groups as desired
Hedge Plants, in rows	1 foot apart
Borders and Windbreak Trees, in rows.....	4 to 6 feet apart
Roses, bush sorts	2 to 3 feet apart
Roses, climbers	6 to 8 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.	Distance apart—feet.	No. of trees.
1x 1	43,560	15x15	196
2x 2	10,890	18x18	134
3x 3	4,840	20x20	108
4x 4	2,722	25x25	69
5x 5	1,742	30x30	45
6x 6	1,210	35x35	35
8x 8	680	40x40	27
10x10	435	45x45	22
12x12	302	50x50	18

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. Land for planting should be thoroughly plowed or spaded, well harrowed and pulverized before the arrival of the trees or plants. Planting plans should be complete and a small stake should be set at the point where each tree is to be planted. Provisions should be made for the immediate planting and arrangements for giving the trees water at the time of planting should be provided.

we do not advise the digging of holes in advance of planting, unless in rocky or other soil requiring much labor to dig holes and prepare places for trees.

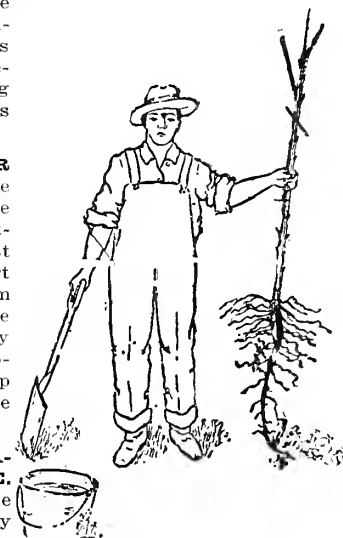
DYNAMITING FOR PLANTING.

For some land the use of dynamite in preparation for planting is essential for best results, but on a large part of the light sandy loam soil of the South the use of dynamite is merely harmless amusement, provided you do not blow up yourself or friends in the fun.

LANDS WHERE DYNAMITE IS DESIRABLE.

Clay hillsides where the loam topsoil is mostly washed away; level lands where the irregular lay of the underlying clay or hard-pan may form basins preventing free circulation and run-off for excess soil water; land with close compact clay or hard-pan near the surface and close compact soil; such land as seems to run together and cement itself, preventing free aeration after every rain—these lands should be thoroughly dynamited before planted with trees. The results will many times repay the cost. In saying thoroughly dynamited, we do not mean simply discharging a stick of dynamite where the tree is to be planted, but instead, a thorough breaking up, pulverizing and aerating of the entire area to a depth of three or four feet; being sure that all depressions in the surface have a free run-off for excess water, level with the bottom of the loosened earth in the lowest place. Dynamiting the holes for the trees without breaking up and pulverizing the surrounding hard-packed earth makes a pocket for excess soil water to drain into, become stagnant and do more injury than good. Dynamite is useful in removing stumps and other obstructions, opening up drainage courses and as an aid in digging holes and preparing places for trees in rocky locations.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL. Failure in planting in most cases may be traced to the lack of knowledge and thought in the care of the trees and plants upon arrival. If unable to plant immediately, the trees and plants should be heeled-in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select well pulverized, well drained but moist piece of ground; dig a trench sloping on one side, sufficiently deep to admit the entire root system. Place the roots of the trees in the trench with the tops leaning against the sloping side; spread out so that loose earth



**Ready for Tree Planting.
Don't Forget the Water
Supply and Bucket.**

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Figure 1—Heeling in Trees.

this manner will, if necessary, keep several weeks, but we do not advise the heeling-in of the trees unless absolutely necessary. Should the ground be frozen so as to prevent heeling-in or planted at once, or should there be frost in the box or bale, bury the box or bale without opening in a well drained place, covering with from four to six inches of earth—do not store in a dry place or near a stove or artificial heat. Roots of trees should never be exposed to frosty air or removed from the box or bale while there is frost in the packing. As soon as the frost is out of the ground plant or heel-in immediately.

ROOT PRUNING. All broken or mutilated portions of roots should be cut so as to leave the ends sound and smooth, the mass of small fibrous roots largely removed, leaving the main or lateral roots that are of sufficient size to callous and send out new feeding roots. In the South while most of the trees are inactive in the formation of new tops or leaves during the winter months, they are never inactive in the formation of new roots..

PLANTING. In the loose, easily handled soil found in most parts of the South, we do not recommend the digging of the holes in advance. At the time of planting dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the roots without cramping; plant the tree the same depth that it originally grew in the nursery. This can usually be told by the change in the color of the bark at the

surface line. The black line across the bottom of illustrations Nos. 2 to 5 near the roots show the depth this class of trees should be planted. Spread out the roots in their natural position. Sift moist, well pulverized earth in the hole and work around the finer roots with the hands. After the roots are nearly covered pour in from one to three bucketfuls of water, according to the size of the tree and amount of earth to be moistened; use the water whether the ground is moist or not, it pulverizes the small lumps and settles the ground around the roots better than is possible in any other way. Finish filling the hole with earth, piling it up to two or three inches above the level of the ground and pack firmly with the feet. Do not be afraid to stamp it—the harder you can pack the earth around the tree the better. After this thorough packing, rake loose earth around the trees to act as a dust mulch. A slight depression around the trees or a ridge of earth about 15 or 20 inches from the tree that will retain the water that may fall is desirable. Do not pour water on the surface after the tree is planted. It would form a crust as the water dried and the earth moisture would dry out more rapidly than where the surface is loose. Mulching the tree with straw, leaf mold, coarse stable manure or other decaying matter to the depth of 3 to 5 inches is desirable.

PLANTING PECANS. Dig the holes deep enough to admit the entire tap root as received, and sufficiently large to admit lateral roots without bending, moisten and pack from bottom to surface, using a rammer as in setting a post; being careful not to bruise the top or lateral roots.

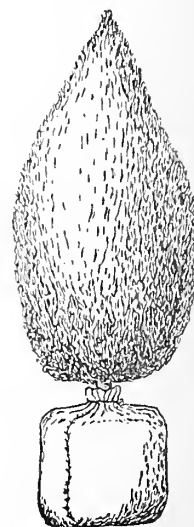
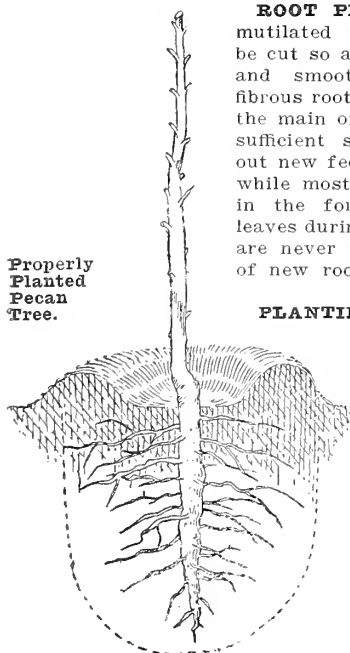
PLANTING BALLED AND BURLAPED TREES, AND TREES THAT HAVE BEEN GROWN IN POTS.

Dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth, held in place by the burlap or other wrapping, so that general level of the surface is even with the top of the ball, without disturbing or removing the burlap as it will decay in moist earth by the time roots are ready to penetrate it. Do not crumble or disturb the earth in the ball. After this is done, fill in rich, moist, well-pulverized earth around the ball, water freely and pack firmly; rake loose earth around the tree and mulch if material is available.

PLANTING ROSES AND SHRUBBERY.

Roses and shrubbery require rich, well-drained soil with considerable body for best results. In light sandy soil prepare the rose bed or space for banking shrubbery by removing earth to a depth of 10 inches and

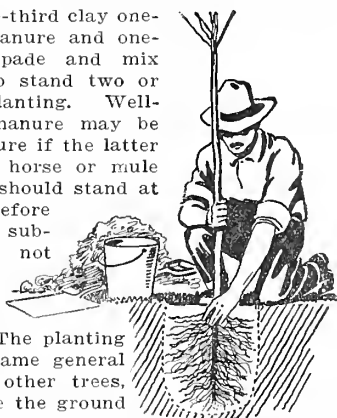
Properly
Planted
Pecan
Tree.



Balled and Burlaped Tree.

Trees and Plants for the South

fill in with a mixture one-third clay one-third well-rotted cow manure and one-third best top soil; spade and mix thoroughly and allow to stand two or three weeks before planting. Well-rotted horse or mule manure may be substituted for cow manure if the latter can not be obtained, if horse or mule manure is used the bed should stand at least three weeks before planting. Marl may be substituted if clay is not available. In stiff clay land, sandy loam and compost should be mixed with the soil removed. The planting should be done in the same general manner as in planting other trees, water freely, but be sure the ground is well drained.



Don't be afraid of Soiling Hands or Clothes.

USE NO FERTILIZER OR MANURE AT TIME OF PLANTING.

While we advise making the ground fertile by the use of manure or well-rotted compost if the same can be done from two to four weeks in advance of the planting, we positively condemn the use of manure or any kind of fertilizer at the time of planting the trees, owing to the danger of the manure and fertilizer coming in contact with the roots and the chemical action injuring or destroying the root system, especially the new tender rootlets. Instructions for fertilizing will be given in a separate paragraph.

PRUNING AT THE TIME OF PLANTING. The proper pruning of trees immediately after planting is one of the most important factors. The accompanying illustrations, Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, show pecan, peaches, persimmon and fig trees in the sizes chiefly sold. Immediately after planting the trees we advise severe top pruning, which will reduce the top of the tree somewhere near the same proportion to the reduction in the root system in transplanting. The lines marked across the trees indicate the point at which the trees should be cut off, or pruned. These lines show the maximum amount of top that should be left; a far more severe pruning is advised and recommended by many, and no harm will be done if pruned much more severely. The same severe method of pruning applies to all classes of deciduous fruit, nut and ornamental trees. In the illustration for figs, Figure No. 2, you will notice the dotted line across the trees near the ground. If the planter desires to train his fig trees in the bush

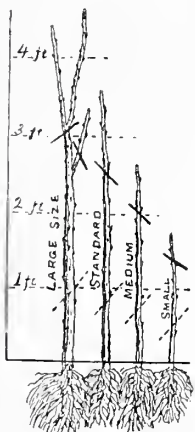


Fig. 2—Fig Trees.

form they should be cut off at the point indicated by the dotted lines; but should the planter wish the fig trees to grow in the arboreal or tree form they should be cut off at the solid line shown higher up. We recommend the bush form for fig trees in preference to the arboreal or tree form.

All broad leaved evergreen trees, unless balled and burlaped, both fruit and ornamental should have the foliage largely or entirely removed before digging from the nursery and shipping, and after planting we recommend pruning in about the same proportion as shown in the illustrations Nos. 4 and 5 for pecans and persimmon trees. This method of severe pruning and defoliating has, after many years' test, proven the best and safest. Occasionally we hear of good results from the planting of broad leaved evergreen trees transplanted with the foliage left on; these cases, however, are exceptions rather than the rule. Where broad leaved evergreen trees are properly defoliated before digging, conserving the vitality and vigor of the tree in the body and roots, much more uniform and satisfactory results may be expected.

Balled and burlaped broad leaved evergreen trees need no pruning at the time of planting beyond that given at the nursery before shipping, other than merely shaping the tree to the desired form.

Grape vines should be pruned to one or two branches and these cut off from six inches to one foot in height. This same method of pruning applies to all climbing vines in the ornamental department as well as to grape vines.

Coniferous evergreen trees need but little pruning at the time of planting, the shearing away of about one-fourth of the foliage being sufficient.

PRUNING ROSES. Figure No. 6 shows at the left the average field-grown two-year-old rose bush as it stands in the nursery rows; at the right the bush after pruning at the time of digging and made ready for shipment. To the lover of roses this may seem very severe treatment, but if you will remember the rose is a very scanty rooted plant, not making mass of fibrous feeding roots, and that the ability of the rose bush to bloom and produce flowers depends upon its ability to produce new growth, you will understand why this severe pruning is best. Many other shrubs, plants and vines should be treated in a similar manner for best results.

SUBSEQUENT PRUNING. Trees that have been properly pruned at time of planting should, when they start and make a few inches of growth, have all of the

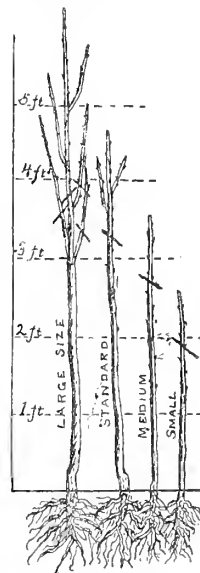


Fig. 3—Peach Trees.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

sprouts removed with the exception of those you wish to form the main branches of the trees. Select three or four sprouts starting from different sides of the tree with from eight to twelve inches between the bottom and top sprout; thus preventing forked trees that may split under heavy load of fruit. After these sprouts or main branches have grown from 15 to 24 inches, according to the class of trees, the tops should be pinched to cause the second set of branches to form. For most trees little further pruning should be done aside from removing the branches growing towards the center and chafing limbs, allowing the trees to grow in a natural spreading form as much as possible. Peaches, and some other classes of trees need special pruning treatment after they attain bearing age. Our circulars and helps that we will be glad to send on request, will give such special pruning instructions.

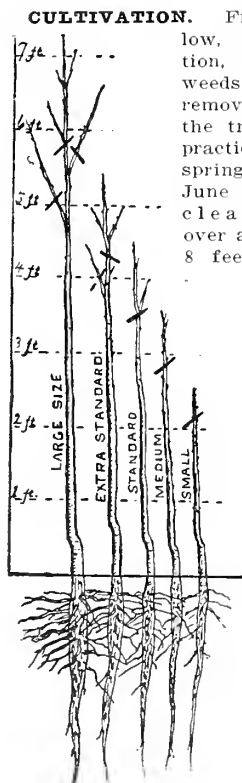


Fig. 4—Pecan Trees.

around the tree during the entire first and second seasons after planting. The remainder of the ground may be planted with Iron variety of cowpeas or beggar-weed in June or July. This will assist in adding nitrogen to the soil and in keeping the ground full of humus. Commencing with the third year the peas and beggar weeds can be safely planted over the entire surface of the ground in June or July. Fertilizer for the first two years should be spread on the ground over a space from three to six feet in diameter, and worked in with hoe, rake or cultivator. Subsequent fertilizer should be applied to practically all of the ground surface and worked in with cultivator. If the trees are planted in a field where garden or farm crops are grown, leave a space

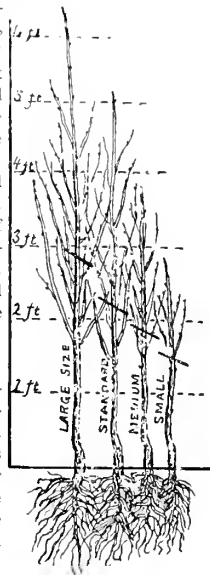


Fig. 5—Persimmon Trees.

of from 6 to 8 feet in each direction from the tree. The small tree is worthy of the ground. Do not plant small grain crops other than cowpeas and beggar-weeds in the orchard unless for winter cover crop to be plowed under in the early spring. Cotton or ordinary garden crops do little injury to young orchards unless planted too close. Do not plant watermelons, cantaloupes or sweet potatoes in an orchard; if you do, the injurious result will show for several years. Shade or ornamental trees planted along streets and in yards or gardens should be liberally fertilized and a space of from four to six feet in diameter kept thoroughly cultivated for the first two or three years. Do not plant small trees under shade trees or in close proximity to larger ones and expect them to give you satisfactory results without especially heavy fertilization.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.

No plant exists that does not in some manner furnish food for something else hence all trees, fruit and plants are subject to attack of insects, diseases and fungi. Even the oak trees growing in the forest and around our yards are attacked by scale insects. In most cases nature has provided other insects or diseases



Fig. 6—Rose Bush Before Digging, and After Digging and Pruning.

that attack the insects and diseases that prey upon trees and plants; thereby providing nature's balance. The dangerous insects and diseases are those of more recent introduction into the country, for which nature has not yet provided the natural enemy or where nature's enemy that would prey upon it is not present in sufficient quantity to provide nature's balance. In addition to these newly introduced insects and diseases there are some fungi and bacterial diseases affecting trees and plants that must be combated by artificial means. Space in this catalog will not permit of the listing of the insects and diseases that may attack trees and plants. The most prevalent of these diseases are described and remedial measures recommended in one of our Planter's Helps circulars, copy of which we will gladly mail upon request.

THE TERM BALLED TREES refers to trees taken up with ball of earth in which they grew firmly held in place around roots with burlap and cordage. Trees can be successfully balled only when grown on land peculiarly suited to blocking them out, and where root pruning is done during the summer previous to delivery. Our soil at Port Arthur and San Benito is ideal for balling.

Trees and Plants for the South

Hicoria Pecan

Improved Paper Shell Pecans.

The growing of the improved varieties of paper-shell pecans has gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. The long-headed business man or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell pns and cared for, it has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times in excess of legal interest on this amount.

Utilize the Waste Space on the Farm.

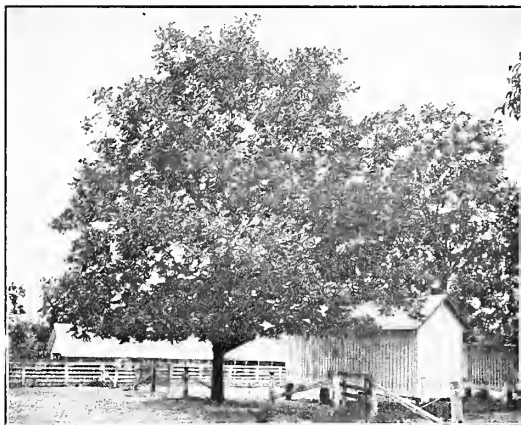
Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the roadside, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings, will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings and keep buildings and fences painted

and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms. Pecans are a safe investment.



Pecans Along the Roadside.



Pecans Around the Outbuildings.

PECANS RANK HIGHEST AND ARE HIGHEST PRICED NUTS IN THE WORLD.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the **richest in nutriment of all the nuts.**

THE LIMITED AREA OF SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION

and the limited number of people who will engage in an industry where returns cannot be expected for six to eight years, together with the increasing consumption of nuts as a food product, will keep the supply far short of the demand and good prices will prevail continuously.

THE PECAN IS AN EXCELLENT SHADE TREE.

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides, in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring about 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury to the trees. The cultivation of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

A SURE, SAFE AND SUBSTANTIAL INCOME

for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which he may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity. If you are not firmly established, the pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

THE KIND OF PECANS WE OFFER YOU.

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

THE TWO HIGHEST TRIBUTES

ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us.

GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED GRIFFING BROS.

at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the **sixteen best varieties of pecans.** This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the then **leaders of the world in pecan growing.** From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated, the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Special New Variety

Big Z Pecan.

The new **BIG Z** promises to be the peer of all varieties. The original tree was grown from seed, possibly of the Frotscher, on the property of Mr. J. W. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and has large luxuriant foliage. Judging from the quantity, size and quality of the nuts produced on the original tree and on smaller trees which have been top-worked to Big Z, we believe that the Big Z will be one of the earliest-bearing and the largest of all varieties. The Big Z has in the past borne one-third more nuts than any of the best old standard varieties, such as Delmas, Schley, etc., in the same grove.

Size very large, weighing 38 to 40 to the pound, nuts in clusters of three to five; shell thin; partitions thin, fine ap-



Original Big Z Pecan Tree

pearance; kernel rich, yellow, crisp and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. We are the exclusive propagators of the Big Z and believe that we have never placed our name behind a more meritorious production.

SPECIAL PRICES BIG Z PECAN TREES.

Approximate top growth.		By mail	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$140.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	1.90	1.80	17.00	150.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	2.00	1.90	18.00	160.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.....	2.00	19.00	170.00
H—5 to 6 ft.	Large	.....	.....	2.25	20.00	185.00
K—6 to 8 ft.	Extra large	.....	.....	3.00	25.00	200.00

FIVE RECOGNIZED BEST VARIETIES OF PECANS.

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Growers' Association at Houston, Texas, November, 1913, in which he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans, (about 100.) Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who is possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced Bradley, Curtis, Schley, President and Stuart, the "five really first-class nuts."

PRICES OF THE FIVE RECOGNIZED BEST PECANS AND OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES.

Size.	Approximate top growth.		Each.	10.	100.	1000.
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$ .65	\$ 5.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 380.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.70	6.50	50.00	420.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.80	7.50	60.00	500.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
H—5 to 6 ft.	Large	.....	1.25	11.50	85.00	800.00
K—6 to 8 ft.	Extra large	.....	1.75	15.00	120.00	1,100.00
M—8 to 12 ft.	Special	.....	4.00	35.00	250.00	

D, by mail, each, 75c.; E, by mail, each, 80c.

STANDARD VARIETIES PECANS.

ALLEY. Symmetrical, strong grower; nuts of medium size, cracking quality good, shells medium to thin; plump kernel; well flavored.

DELMAS. Size large; an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily; quality good; flavor excellent; vigorous grower.

DAISY. Texas origin; a rapid grower and productive; size medium; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor good.

FROTSCHER. One of the oldest and best known varieties; attractive in appearance; remarkably thin shell; splendid cracking qualities.

MONEYMAKER. One of the best early varieties. It combines early maturity and heavy production. Nuts uniform in size.

NELSON. A very large and attractive nut; tree vigorous grower; bears in clusters; good flavor.

PAEST. Sturdy thrifty grower; highly productive; nuts very large; fair quality. Well adapted to coast sections.

SUCCESS. Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

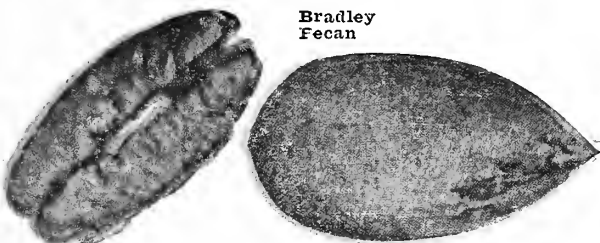
TECHE. Commences bearing very young; medium size; quality good; a profitable, practical variety.

VAN DEMAN. One of the most attractive in appearance; very rich and well flavored. Medium large, elongated. A well-known and very desirable variety.

Trees and Plants for the South

FIVE RECOGNIZED BEST VARIETIES.

**Bradley
Pecan**



BRADLEY PECAN. A very productive variety that has given exceptional results wherever planted; cracking quality good; kernel plump, rich and of very good quality. You can make no mistake if you plant Bradley.

**Curtis
Pecan**



CURTIS PECAN. Tree vigorous, open growth; bears at an early age; very prolific, shell thin, cracking quality exceptionally good. Kernel plump and richest in quality of any pecan generally planted.

President Pecan



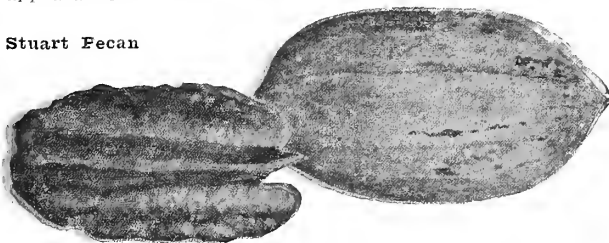
PRESIDENT PECAN. The parent tree began bearing six years after planting and the yield has increased until it now produces 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown; size large; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

**Schley
Pecan**



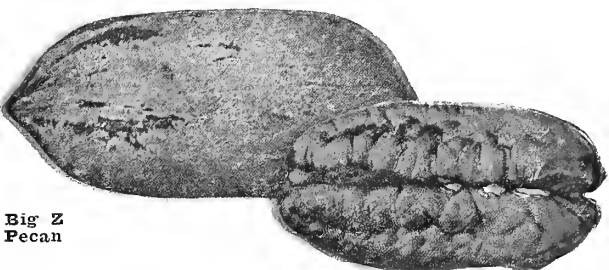
SCHLEY PECAN. One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump; the Schley has no superior in quality, richness, flavor and appearance.

Stuart Pecan



STUART PECAN. Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

NEW INTRODUCTION.



**Big Z
Pecan**

See description opposite page.

Chestnuts.

The chestnut is not only a good bearer of fine quality nuts, but is also a very attractive shade and ornamental tree. A few trees around every home are very desirable as well as profitable.

JAPAN CHESTNUT (Improved Grafted Variety). A very choice and prolific strain of improved Japan Chestnut. Nuts are of very large size; thrifty upright grower; good quality, bears very young.

PRICES FOR ABOVE VARIETY.

Size.	Approximate top growth.	By mail			
		Each.	Each.	10.	100.
F-3	to 4 ft. Medium	\$1.00	\$0.90	\$ 8.50	\$ 75.00
G-4	to 5 ft. Standard	.....	1.10	10.00	85.00
H-5	to 7 ft. Large	.....	1.40	12.50	115.00
K-7	to 9 ft. Extra large	.....	1.75	16.00	.....

PRICES SEEDLING CHESTNUTS.

		Each by mail.	Each.	10.
E—2	to 3 ft. Light	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$2.50
F—3	to 4 ft. Medium .....	.50	.40	3.00
G—4	to 5 ft. Standard .....	...	.50	4.00

Almonds.

We grow and offer two of the best soft-shelled commercial varieties of almonds: **SULTANA** and **PRINCESS**.

PRICES FOR ALMONDS ON PEACH ROOTS.

Size.	Height.		Each by mail.	Each.	10.
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$1.50
E—2	to 3 ft.	Light .....	.35	.25	2.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium .....	.40	.30	2.50

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Japan Walnuts.

The Japan walnut is a medium-sized nut of good quality and will positively grow and bear abundantly on any good land in the extreme South, as well as in the Central States. This cannot be truthfully said of any other walnut.

The fruit is borne in large clusters. Trees begin bearing the third or fourth year from planting, trees five to six years often bear a bushel or more of nuts. Every home or farm should have a few of these trees.

PRICES OF JAPAN WALNUT TREES.

Size.	Approximate top growth.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10.	100.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Small	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Light .....	.30	.25	2.00	18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium .....	.40	.30	2.50	22.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Standard .....	.....	.50	3.50	30.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large .....	.....	.70	6.50	.....
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Extra large ..	.....	1.00	9.00	.....

VARIETIES OF JAPAN WALNUTS.

CORDIFORMIS. Peculiar heart-shape; good quality; vigorous grower; productive.

SIEBOLDIANA. Ovate, pointed; comparatively thin shell. Prolific and of good quality.

Figs.

Fig growing is one of the oldest agricultural pursuits in the world, and one that, when once established in a community, clings constantly to that section. Fig trees will thrive and bear regularly and continuously under greater hardships and mistreatment than any other fruit. The older settlers of the cotton and cane belt have for many years been accustomed to gathering fruit year after year from a few old neglected, uncultivated trees, which are all but forgotten until the owner is assailed by the delicious odor of ripe figs. A few people, especially those living near the larger towns and cities have for years found it a convenient source of income to have a number of trees or a small orchard from which to gather fruit for the local market. Considering the bountiful crops these trees have yielded year after year, in most cases without any attention or intelligent care, the process of gathering and marketing the fruit has been "plundering nature."

Only during the last eight or ten years has the fig been looked upon as a commercial fruit for the Southern States, and this late attention has been brought about by the necessity of profitable crops for our land, which is rapidly becoming valuable.

Briefly speaking, during the last ten years the fig has been taken up, criticised and tested from point of adaptability, quality, production per tree, per acre, per year, and has been thoroughly tested as a marketable commercial fruit, fresh, canned, sterilized and preserved.



Southern-Grown Japanese Walnuts.

PRICES STANDARD VARIETIES FIG TREES.

Size.	Approximate top growth.		Each.	10.	100.	1000.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Small	\$0.13	\$1.10	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Light .....	.15	1.20	9.00	80.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium .....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Standard .....	.25	2.00	15.00	135.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large .....	.35	3.00	20.00	180.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Extra large ..	.50	4.50	35.00	.....
C, by mail, each, 18c.; D, by mail, each, 20c.; E, by mail, each, 25c.						

C, by mail, each, 18c.; D, by mail, each, 20c.; E, by mail, each, 25c.



Brown Turkey Fig.

Trees and Plants for the South



Brunswick Fig.

BRUNSWICK. A very large fine fig, well known in some sections of Louisiana and Texas under the name of Jennings; skin thin; pulp sweet, rich, juicy and firm; fine quality. A most reliable and productive bearer. Ripens fruit first season planted.

GREEN ISCHIA. Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. The best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, sturdiest and most prolific figs grown.



Celestial Fig.

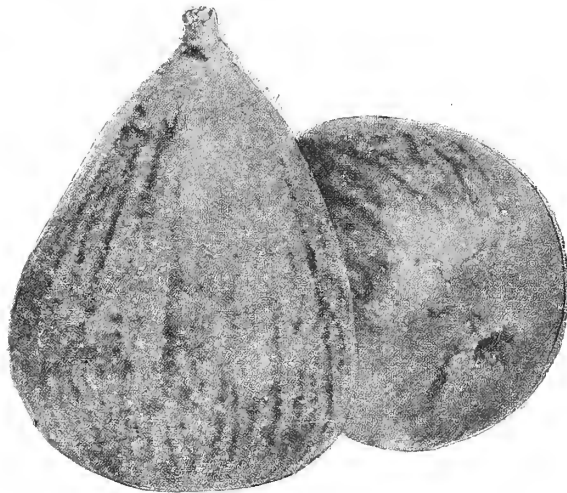
LEMON. Large lemon-color; flesh creamy white shading to purple in the center. Fine preserving fig and when cooked retains the natural color and shape.

JENNINGS. See description for Brunswick.

YELLOW NECHES. By some called Yellow Celestial, as tree resembles that variety. A splendid new variety and a most desirable one for home use or local markets. Was originated in Beaumont, Texas, where it has been producing enormous crops.

MAGNOLIA. This splendid fig first came into notice in the heavy black land belt of South Texas, to which it is peculiarly adapted. The tree is a very thrifty, vigorous, healthy grower, with rather long, slightly slender branches. Not as well adapted to the lighter, sandy soils, as to the heavy, stiff and alluvial soils of Texas and Louisiana. The foliage is quite large and divided into seven lobes. Trees bear the first year they are set and begin producing a valuable crop the second and thereafter.

The fruit is very large pear shaped, tough, smooth, clear skin, making it one of the best for market and shipping, but which is easily removed for canning or preserving. Flesh is firm and meaty, of a rich creamy white shaded with pink near center. Of very fine quality and texture for making preserves, jam, canning, or to eat in the fresh state. Preserves made from the Magnolia retain their natural shape after cooking and assume a beautiful, bright, golden-brown.



Magnolia Fig.

CELESTIAL. The Celestial is probably the best of all varieties of figs for home uses and for eating fresh. It is being extensively planted in Louisiana, Mississippi, and along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coast for canning and market; claimed to make a superior quality of preserved and canned figs. Small to medium size; color bluish or ivory-yellow; good canner; very hardy; ripens in June.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium to large; color yellowish-brown tinged with pink; skin very thin, but of strong texture; flesh shading from creamy white to deep pink; pulp tender, rich, sweet and of the finest quality. Fruit is borne on long stems and hangs with blossom end down at maturity, which prevents souring in case of rainy weather. One of the safest and most profitable varieties for commercial planting, either for drying, canning or for marketing as fresh fruit. Trees bear first year from planting.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Citrus Fruits.

The Satsuma Orange.

The great early market orange for the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas. The Satsuma has all of the good qualities of the best California or Florida oranges, and in addition it begins bearing very young and is the most prolific of all varieties.



Satsuma Orange, Half Size.

Satsuma is the Hardest Known Orange.

There is not as much risk in growing Satsumas on Citrus Trifoliata along the Gulf Coast as in growing Navels in California or Indian River oranges in Florida. You need never lose a crop; fruit is shipped before danger of freeze and the chance of losing trees is not so great, as is proven by weather bureau records for the three sections.

THIS ORANGE BEGINS BEARING THE SECOND YEAR after planting and becomes a profitable crop the third year thereafter. It has in recent years become well known in the markets and usually sells for 25c to 50c per box more than the best California and Florida Indian River oranges.

THE IDEAL ORANGE TO EAT. The loose, tender rind or skin and loosely adhering segments, enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers or the most delicate gloves. This feature makes it the ideal orange for the fruit stand and the fruit vender; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc. It is also an ideal orange for banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and cleanly manner than any fruit grown. Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy sweet and delicious, with a peculiar agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

PRICES OF SATSUMA ORANGE TREES ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA ROOTS ONLY.

Approximate Top growth.	Each by mail.	Each.	10.	100.	1000.
D—1½ to 2 ft. (Caliper ¼ to 5/16 in.)	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$28.00	\$250.00
E—2 to 3 ft. (Caliper 5/16 to ¾ in.)	.50	.45	3.80	34.00	300.00
F—3 to 4 ft. (Caliper ¾ to 1 in.)	.65	.55	4.50	40.00	370.00
G—4 to 5 ft. (Caliper 1 to 1½ in.)	....	.65	5.50	50.00	450.00
H—5 to 7 ft. (Caliper 1½ to 2 in.)	....	.75	6.50	60.00	.....
K—2 yr. up (Caliper 2 to 3 in.)	....	.90	8.00	75.00	.....
(Caliper 3 to 4 in.)	.....			

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

Trees and Plants for the South

Root Stocks.

It is important to select the stock or roots. Citrus trees are budded on in order to meet the requirements of the soil, climate and variety.

The satsuma orange does not do well on any other root except the citrus trifoliata and this stock does not thrive on the alluvial irrigated lands of extreme south Texas and northern Mexico. We therefore bud the satsuma only on citrus trifoliata roots and do not recommend them for farther south than the Corpus Christi section.

The citrus trifoliata root is an excellent stock on which to grow all kinds of Oranges, Grapefruits, Lemons, and Kumquats, imparting hardiness, early bearing and best quality. We bud all kinds of citrus stock on it at our Port Arthur and Nona Nurseries and recommend its use in the rain belt of the Coast Country.

Do not plant citrus trees on citrus trifoliata root unless you are in the rainbelt and have a clay subsoil within 8 to 18 inches of the surface—your efforts will meet with indifferent results and the trees will make poor growth and be short lived.

FLORIDA WILD SOUR ORANGE ROOT OR STOCK.

FOR CITRUS TREES.

It has been learned by careful tests covering a number of years and covering every character of soil existing in the semi-arid or irrigated sections of the South and West Texas and Northern Mexico, that the only stock or root on which to



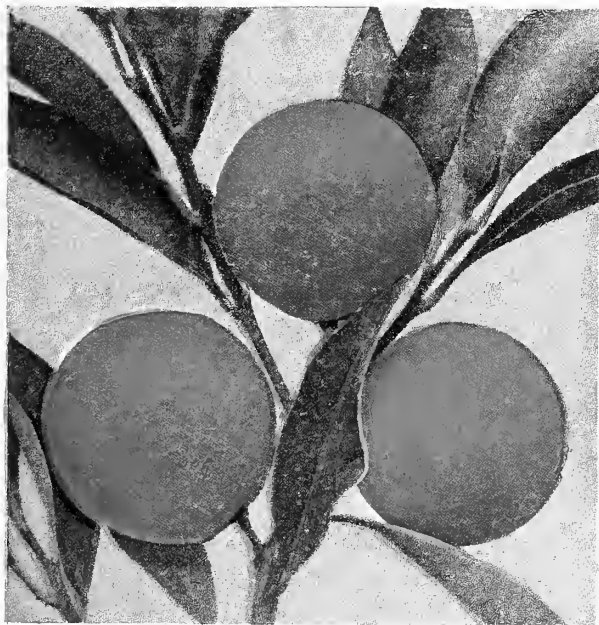
Nagima Kumquat

successfully grow citrus trees is the Florida Wild Sour Orange. Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime and Kumquat trees budded on this stock will be thrifty, vigorous healthy trees and will bear early and enormous crops. Citrus trees on sour orange stock will grow very large and live to a ripe old age, producing heavy crops for several generations.

THE GREAT CITRUS FRUIT SECTION OF TEXAS.

The semi-arid irrigated portions of South Texas are rapidly developing into the profitable commercial productions of citrus fruits, including all of the best standard varieties of oranges, grapefruit, kumquats and lemons. Actual practical experience has conclusively proven that oranges may be grown in this section safely, satisfactorily and at large profit on the investment necessary. The oranges and grapefruit grown on our rich alluvial lands are the equal of any in the world. Our almost phenomenally fertile lands together with our constant supply, during the growing and fruiting season, of the finest irrigation water makes an abundant crop absolutely certain.

Citrus fruit growing in South Texas has long since emerged from the experimental stage and offers our farmers today greater returns from their investment of money, time and labor than any other of our agricultural crops. The danger of destructive drops in temperature is less in South Texas than in the best citrus belts of California, as is indicated by a close study of minimum temperatures for the winter seasons of the past as is shown by U. S. weather department records.



Neiwa Kumquat

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Citrus Fruit Growing in Arid Regions Under Irrigation.

The most productive, most profitable and safest fruit growing sections of the world are those sections which depend on and have an adequate supply of irrigation water. The great fruit producing sections of California have irrigation systems; the famous apples of Washington and Oregon are grown under irrigation; Colorado's apple orchards are irrigated; the great fruit growing sections of South Europe—Italy, Spain and France, depend on irrigation; the dates of Persia and Assyria, the Figs of Smyrna, and in fact every country and every fruit in the world which has permanently remained an important factor in the world's fruit markets may attribute its profit, success and permanency to irrigation.

The reasons for this are substantial and many—you are absolute master of your farm and its crops; you have the right amount of moisture at the right time, and only then. Arid and semi-arid climates are adverse and destructive to insects, scale and fungus diseases, which are destructive and unavoidable menace in humid climates.

Fruit grown in arid sections is more firm, full, juicy, and smooth and will hold up in good condition for much longer periods than that of humid sections. This applies not only to citrus fruits, but to every character of fruits grown in South and Southwest Texas and Northern Mexico.

OUR SAN BENITO NURSERIES are in the heart of the **RIO GRANDE CITRUS FRUIT BELT**. It is an acknowledged fact that home grown trees handled either balled or bare rooted are the best for planting in this section and growers

will be glad to save the risk of long shipments and the introduction of diseases by importing trees from Florida or California and get freshly dug, healthy, home grown trees. Our stock is the largest of its class ever raised in Texas.

Pomelo or Grapefruit.

The grapefruit has within the last few years attained a most important position among our popular and staple fruits. Grapefruit has a permanent and important place on the menus of all first-class hotels, cafes, dining cars, ocean liners, and in countless thousands of private homes. It is a breakfast fruit par excellence. Once used, a breakfast becomes incomplete without it.

Grapefruit, when grown on our sour orange stock makes a large symmetrical tree, holding an enormous crop of fruit. It reaches the height of perfection when grown in a dry or semi-arid climate with plenty of irrigation water during growing and fruiting season. By careful study and attention we can so regulate our water supply that we can bring the fruit to greater perfection in size, general condition, flavor and ripening period, than can possibly be accomplished in sections dependent on natural rainfall.

See list varieties and prices page 16.



Trees and Plants for the South



Pineapple Orange.

Kumquats.

You will only appreciate the value of the Kumquat when you have had the privilege of enjoying a liberal portion of kumquat preserves, kumquat marmalade, or kumquat jelly, served with hot biscuit—a food fit for the gods—trees are enormous bearers and never miss a crop. Has good market value. Largely used for table decoration.

PRICES OF KUMQUAT TREES.

(On citrus trifoliata stock for Southeast Texas and Louisiana; on sour orange stock for Rio Grande Valley section).

Size	Approximate top growth.	By mail	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
C—	1 to 1½ ft. Light	.....	\$0.45	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft. Small	.....	.55	.50	4.50	40.00
E—	2 to 3 ft. Large, bushy	.....	.80	.70	6.00	50.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Ex. large, bushy	.....	1.00	8.00	70.00	

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

MARUMI. Quite small but a very prolific bearer. The spiciest and sprightliest pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies and culinary products.

NAGAMI. Very large, deep golden yellow, a wonderful bearer, ripens in November, but holds its fruit all winter. Oval-oblong, rich, vinous and spicy. Excellent for preserves.

NEIWA. A new variety recently introduced; fruit large round; about 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, golden yellow, rind sweet; pulp juicy, sprightly and fine flavor, the best of the Kumquat family.

Orange.

Every home in Louisiana, South Texas and Northern Mexico, whether large or small, should be surrounded by a few orange trees—a commercial planting of one, two, five or ten acres of the varieties best adapted to your locality will add more to the pleasure of farming and assist you more in building a better home and a larger bank account than any other crop you can grow.

BEST COMMERCIAL VARIETIES.

CENTENNIAL. One of the best old varieties, ripens early and holds juice well. Typical round orange, fine quality.

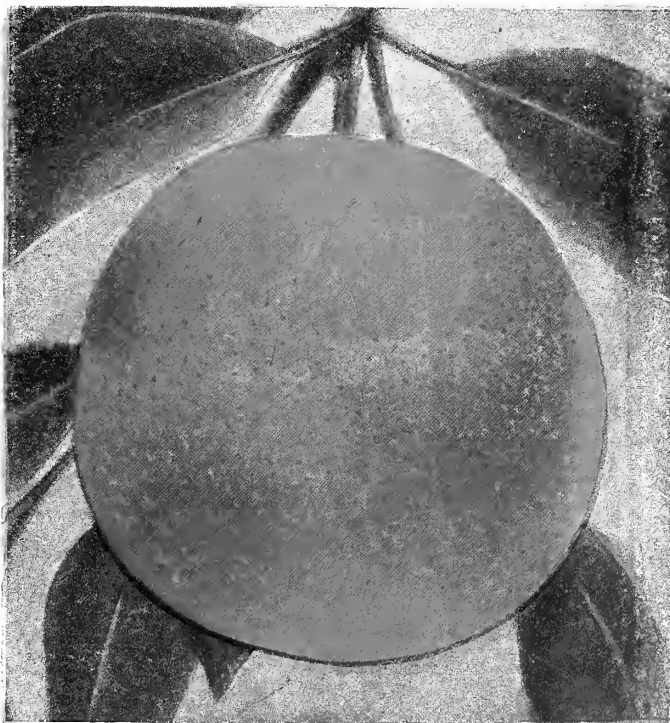
JAFFA. Almost thornless. Very early bearer, strong grower. One of the best.

LOUISIANA SWEET. One of the best of the well-known oranges which has been growing in Louisiana for almost a century.

LUE GIM GONG. A new late orange of very superior quality; claimed by its introducers to be the best late orange known. Was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society for its late keeping and fine quality.

MANDARIN. A variety of the kid glove type, similar to, but ripening later than the Satsuma.

PARSON BROWN. Extremely early, standard round variety. The best orange in the market at its time of ripening. Very early—September and October. Medium size, smooth skin, fine quality, bears young and produces good crops.



Parson Brown Orange.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

PINEAPPLE. This is an ideal orange, in shape, color and size; is unquestionably the finest flavored variety grown. Medium to large size, uniform, rich orange yellow, almost round.

RUBY. Very early, dark, rich red. Ripe in early December. One of the best blood oranges.

TANGERINE. The best of the kid glove type. Small to medium size, juicy, sweet and of good quality.

VALENCIA LATE. One of the most valuable varieties. Very late, large size, oval-oblong, thin, tough rind, rich juicy, semi-acid. Fine quality, very heavy bearer. Brings top prices in the market. One of the best for South Texas and Northern Mexico.

WASHINGTON NAVAL. The orange which has made California famous as a citrus fruit-growing state. Very large, oval-oblong, with smooth golden yellow skin, slightly pointed. Entirely seedless, of excellent quality.

Grapefruit.

Most profitable of all citrus fruits, are being planted extensively in the Rio Grande Valley section.

DUNCAN. Medium large; fine quality; good appearance; heavy bearer.

FLORIDA COMMON. Large attractive fruit, of original Florida type, the kind that has made grapefruit popular.

MARSH SEEDLESS. Medium to large; very productive; bears extremely young; fruit popular on account of being nearly seedless.

TRIUMPH. Prolific, bears young; fruit small to medium; ripe very early in October.

Lemons and Limes.

RIALTO SEEDLESS LEMON. New seedless variety from California.

VILLA FRANCA LEMON. The standard commercial variety.

KENNEDY LEMON. Everbearing commercial type, originated in Texas.

PONDEROSA LEMON. American Wonder lemon. Very large, good quality, thrifty, prolific, early bearer.

PERSIAN SEEDLESS LIME. Large size, juicy, very strong acid. Superior to lemons for mixing with drinks.

FLORIDA KEY LIME. Leading commercial sort from Florida and West India Islands.

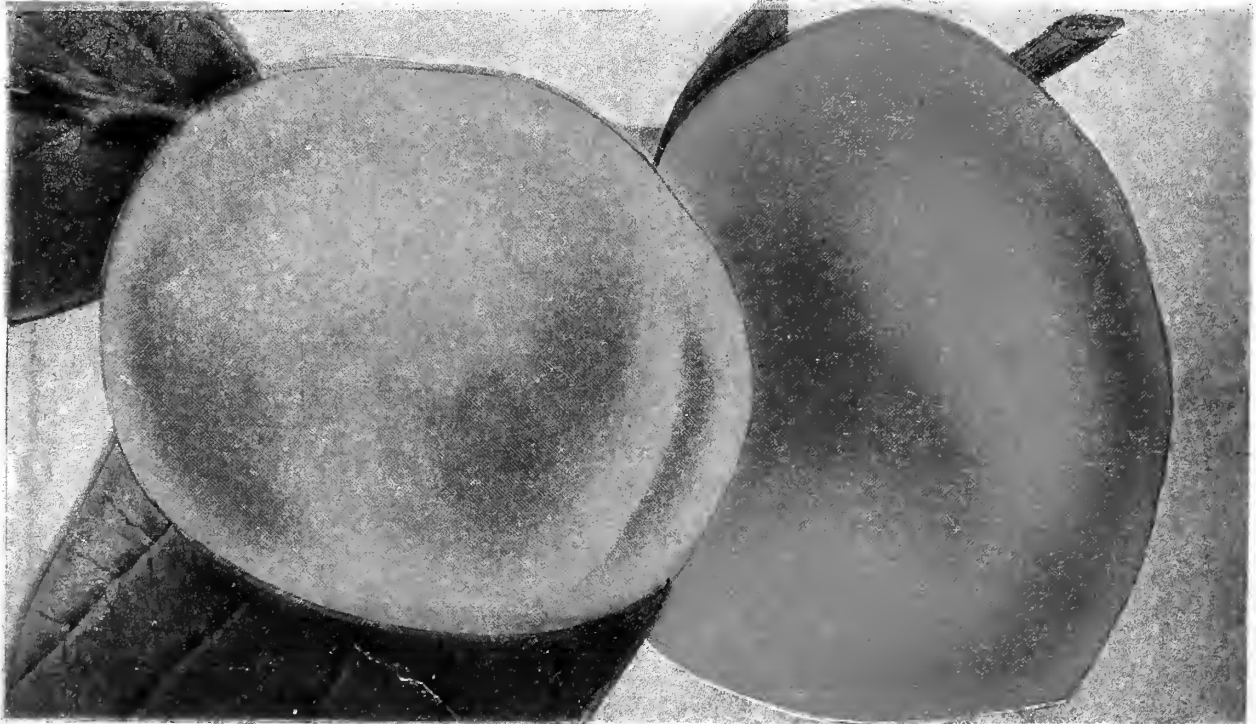
PRICES OF ALL ORANGES (EXCEPT SATSUMA), GRAPEFRUIT AND LEMONS.

(On citrus trifoliata stock for Southeast Texas and Louisiana; on sour orange stock for Rio Grande Valley section).

Size.	Approximate		By mail		10.	100.	1000.
	top growth.		Each.	Each.			
D—1½ to 2 ft.			\$0.55	\$0.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 40.00	\$370.00
(Caliper 5/16 to ¾ in.)							
E—2 to 3 ft.			.65	.55	4.80	43.00	400.00
(Caliper 5/16 to 7/16 in.)							
F—3 to 4 ft.				.70	6.50	55.00	480.00
(Caliper 7/16 to 9/16 in.)							
G—4 to 5 ft.				.95	8.00	70.00	620.00
(Caliper ¾ to 1 in.)							
H—5 to 7 ft.				1.20	10.00	85.00	750.00
(Caliper ¾ to 1 in.)							
K—2 years up				1.50	13.00	110.00	.....
(Caliper ¾ to 1 in.)							

(Prices Balled 50% Additional).

Price of Limes 25% more than for Oranges, Grapefruit and Lemons.



Yemon Persimmon

Tane Nashi Persimmon

Trees and Plants for the South

Persimmons.

The Japan Persimmon is rapidly assuming the position of a commercial fruit of exceptional value. Its popularity in the local and northern markets is growing by leaps and bounds. This fruit has for centuries been one of the leading commercial fruits of Japan and China. The yellow races were cultivating the persimmon as a money crop before Columbus discovered America, and in the years since, its importance has not waned.

The United States government has conducted a series of experiments in processing persimmons to remove the astringent or "puckery" taste that they may be marketed in the fresh state similar to peaches and apples. For complete details of this process see U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 441, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

POLLINATING THE PERSIMMON.

It is a well known fact that many of the best known varieties of persimmons drop a great deal of their bloom and immature fruit and it has always been suspected that such varieties produced mostly imperfect or listillate flowers. Growers in Florida now claim to have discovered a variety that always produces an abundance of staminate flowers. This is known as the Gaily Persimmon of which we have grown a large stock and offer it at the same price of the other varieties. The following statement is made about it by its introducers:

"It is not recommended for its fruit, for, though it is good, it is small, but it is introduced to be planted along with other varieties to supply their flowers with pollen and insure crops of fruit. One tree of Gailey should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tane Nashi. Tane Nashi will hold fruit without pollination."

PRICES PERSIMMONS, ALL VARIETIES.

Size.	Height.		Each.	10.	100.	1000.
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....\$0.18	\$1.40	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light	......20	1.50	12.00	110.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	......25	1.80	15.00	130.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard	......30	2.20	18.00	160.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large	......40	3.00	25.00	200.00

D, by mail, each, 25c.; E, by mail, each, 30c.

NEW CHINESE PERSIMMON, TAMOPAN.

A Chinese variety of special merit recently introduced from China by Department of Agriculture, and fully described in Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1910. The Tamopan has been thoroughly tested in the Gulf Coast section. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough. Tree exceedingly vigorous, bears young and is very productive.

VARIETIES JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

COSTATA. Medium sized, conical, somewhat four-sided; skin salmon yellow; flesh light yellow; almost seedless, fine quality.

DIA DIA MARU. Thrifty open growth tree, distinct light foliage; fruit medium size, flat and four-sided. Flesh creamy white, fine quality.

FUYU. Of recent introduction from Japan. Tree vigorous, upright growth; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish-yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor, astringent until quite ripe. Bears young.

GOSHO (Sweet). Very sweet and juicy. Rather flat in form. Quality excellent. Nearly same as Fuyu in shape and size.

GAILEY. The Pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

HACHEYA. Very large, oblong, conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

OKAME. Large, usually oblate; dark red and attractive. Yellow flesh and a few seeds. Very vigorous, sturdy; lives to very old age.

TRIUMPH. Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

TANE NASHI. The best known and most generally popular variety. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

TSURU. Long pointed variety. Bright-red; flesh orange-color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific.

YEDDO-ICHI. Roundish oblate, size large, color dark red; flesh dark brown, almost purple around the seed. Good to eat while still hard.

YEMON. Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish generally seedless, quality good.

ZENGI. Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meat class, being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.



Tamopan Persimmon

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Peach Harvest During May, June and July.

Peaches.

THE LEADING FRUIT OF THE SOUTH. Viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home, the peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets it surpasses all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed, with the possible exception of the apple.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS. Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and townspeople, to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market is simple and easy.

Peaches on Plum Roots.

Some people recommend the planting of peaches grown on plum roots for the coast country as they are not affected by the Nemetode (the insect that causes root-knot disease, the direct cause of short life of this class of trees) and plum roots will also thrive and give good results on land so wet that peach roots will not grow at all.

To meet this demand we have grafted a large stock of all leading varieties on Marianna plum roots and some of the peach scions have made roots of their own above the plum roots, giving a combination plum and peach root with the plum at the bottom where the most damage is done to peach roots in wet lands. We recommend that this class of trees be planted deep enough so there would be three or four inches of soil above the union of the graft and plum root and believe by this method peaches can be grown in many places where they have failed before on account of the root-knot disease or from the land being too wet for peach roots.

SPECIAL PRICES PEACHES ON PLUM ROOTS, ALL VARIETIES.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10	100
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
E—2	to 3 ft.	Light	......35	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium	......45	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4	to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5	to 7 ft.	Extra large	.....	.50	4.00	35.00

PRICES FOR PEACHES ON PEACH ROOTS, ALL VARIETIES.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....\$0.17	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
E—2	to 3 ft.	Light	......20	.15	1.20	9.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium	......25	.20	1.50	11.00
G—4	to 5 ft.	Standard	......25	.20	2.00	14.00
H—5	to 7 ft.	Large	......35	.25	2.50	20.00

LEADING VARIETIES PEACHES BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

ANGEL. Freestone, large, round, flesh-white; melting, juicy, rich with acid flavor. June 20th to July 5th.

ARP BEAUTY. Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good Commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 10th.

BIDWELL'S EARLY. Round. Medium to large; creamy white, tinted carmine. Cling. May 1st to 25th.

BIDWELL'S LATE. Similar to Bidwell's Early; larger, rich, juicy and melting; Cling. May 30th to June 15th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large, showy, clear creamy, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.

CABLER'S INDIAN. Medium. Flesh purplish red, sub-acid, cling. Originated in South Texas. July to August.

CARMAN. Large, oval, creamy white, tinged yellowish and red. Tender, juicy and of fine flavor. Prolific, freestone. June 15th to July.

CHINESE CLING. Well known, adapted to all the Central South. Very large, oblong; white tinted red. Tender, juicy good quality. July.

ELBERTA. Best known commercial variety. Very large, rich yellow, red cheeks. Good shipper. Freestone.

EMMA. Large yellow; excellent quality; freestone. August 1st to 10th.

Trees and Plants for the South

FLORIDA CRAWFORD. Large yellow, flesh yellow, red at pit, vinous flavor, freestone. July 15th to August 10th.

FLORIDA GEM. Medium to large, roundish oblong; yellow washed red. Flesh white, juicy and fine flavor. Freestone. June 15th to last.

GENERAL LEE. Large white with slight blush, quality good, splendid bearer. Cling. July 10th to 20th.

GIBBONS OCTOBER. Medium large, very late, tinged red. Freestone. Good for home and market. October 1st.

GLENN. A valuable freestone; large, oval, yellow, washed red; flesh yellow, red about pit; ships good. June 5th to 15th.

GREENSBORO. Large, good quality, bright red; flesh white and juicy. Semi-cling. June 1st.

GRIFFING'S No. 4. Yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size, beautiful shape and color; small pit. Good peach for home and local markets. June 25th to July 10th.

HALLS YELLOW. Large, nearly round; yellow washed red. Flesh yellow, firm, good quality. Freestone. June.

HEATH CLING. Large, oval, white with red. Flesh white, firm. Cling. September.

HILEY. Large white, beautiful red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Among the most profitable varieties. Freestone. June 20th to July 5th.

HONEY. Medium size, creamy yellow; flesh white, firm, sprightly flavored. Freestone. June 5th to 20th.

HOWARD. Very large, nearly round; light green, shading to creamy-white overspread with bright red; flesh white and firm, meaty, streaked red throughout, fine flavor, May 5th to 15th.

IMPERIAL. Very large oblong, whitish-yellow, washed red. Flesh white, sweet. One of the best for the Gulf section. Freestone. June 25th.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD. Medium size, flesh blood red; earliest on the market, May 15th. Dwarfish tree, sure bearer.

JEWELL. An early and most valuable variety for planting in extreme South Texas. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow, rich, juicy, melting. Freestone. May 15th to 13th.

LUTTICHAU. New peach originated on the place of Baron H. von Lutichau, Earleton, Fla.

Size large; oval, with medium deep suture, rounded or blunt pointed at apex; color waxy greenish white washed or blushed with red, dotted on shaded specimens; skin thin, tough; flesh white, red at pit, solid, juicy, flavor sweet, quality excellent; pit medium-sized, free; a splendid shipper. Season May 25th to June 10th.

MAMIE ROSS. Large, white, shaded carmine; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. Cling. June 1st.

MAY FLOWER. Large, highly colored; of good quality. Its early ripening makes it desirable for both home and market. Semi-cling. Early May.

MIAMI. Medium to large, very productive, nearly round with stubby point; creamy yellow nearly covered with red. Splendid for the extreme south. May 15th.

NIX'S LATE. Large, oblong, pure white, highly flavored. Fine late peach. Good canner. Cling. September.

ONDERDONK. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet. South Texas origin. Good variety. Freestone. Last of July.

PALLAS. Medium, nearly round, greenish-red. Flesh white, fine grained, excellent quality. Freestone. June 20th to 30th.

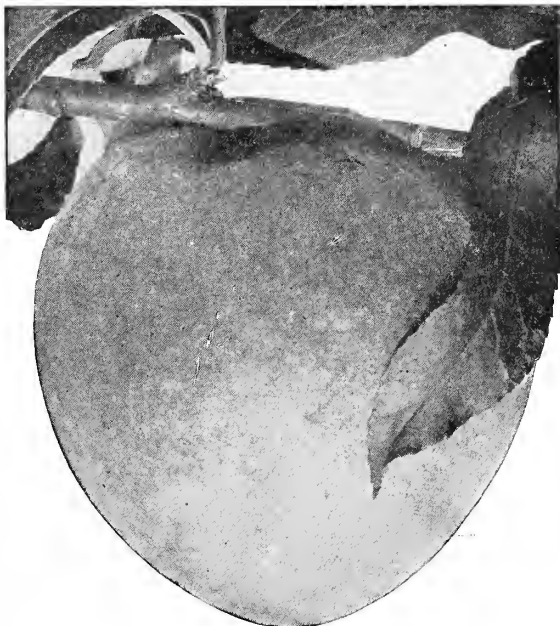
PEENTO. One of the best old standards for extreme South. Tomato shape. Productive. Cling. May.

POWER'S SEPTEMBER. Splendid Southern peach for home and local markets. Freestone. September.

RED CEYLON. Strong grower, productive, fine quality. Large dull green, flesh blood-red. Freestone. May 10th to 20th.

RIO GRANDE. Originated in the lower Rio Grande valley. Greenish-yellow shading to red. A splendid and well-adapted variety for the extreme South.

SNEED. Medium round, cream and carmine. Flesh white, juicy. Semi-cling. May to June.



Greensboro Peach.

STANLEY. Medium to large size, nearly round, creamy red; flesh white, red at pit; very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Cling. Last of June.

ST. JOHN. Large, round, oblong; orange yellow, shaded red. Flesh clear yellow, firm, juicy, highly flavored. Very early yellow. A splendid commercial or home peach. Freestone. June 15th to 25th.

TRIUMPH. Very early, vigorous; medium to large, yellow. Flesh yellow. Freestone. May.

WADDELL. Medium to large, oblong, rich creamy white. Flesh firm, rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best. Freestone. Early June.

WALDO. A most prolific and valuable variety throughout the South. Medium, roundish-oblong, bright yellowish-red, washed carmine. Fine-grained, juicy, melting; excellent quality. Freestone. June 1st.

For South Texas and Louisiana we recommend the following coast and semi-tropical varieties among those described above. They are mostly of the South China type and are the most reliable in the lower south: Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Florida Gem, Gibbon's October, Hall's Yellow, Honey, Howard, Imperial, Jewell, Lutichau, Miami, Onderdonk, Pallas, Peento, Power's September, Red Ceylon, Rio Grande, Stanley, Waldo.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Plums.

Every year thousands of crates of plums are shipped from California, Colorado and other states into the Southern States, even to the small towns and country stores and sold at big prices. These plums are grown on land valued much higher than our Southern land, and which is irrigated at a cost of \$6 to \$10 per acre. Regardless of the land valuation, high cost of production and express charges on a two thousand mile shipment, the fruit is grown and sold to us at a large profit. The lands of the Southern States will grow as large crops of plums and at as low production cost as any part of the world.

A commercial plum orchard offers today one of the greatest inducements to the man who wants to engage in pleasant and highly profitable farming. The plum is another of our fruits which is easy to grow, bears young, and crops regularly.

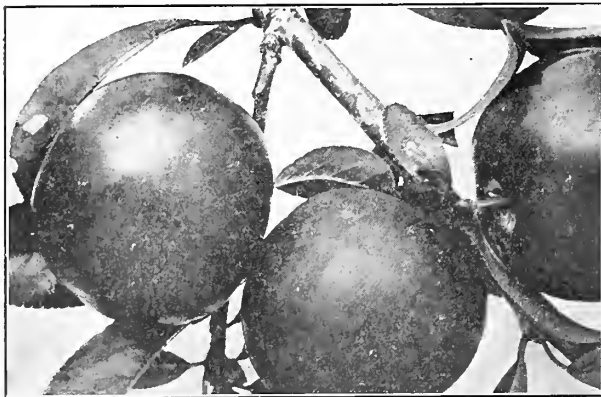
Our plum trees are of choice varieties, the best for Southern planters. They are grown on new, cut-over pine land and are absolutely free from disease of every character.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

The newest and best for planting in the extreme South and Gulf Coast section.



Hoyt Plum

PRICES, SPECIAL PLUMS, FLORIDA AND HOYT.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.30
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.35	.30	2.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.45	.35	3.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.....	.40	3.50
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.50	4.00

FLORIDA. A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow, overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

HOYT. A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.20
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.23	.18	1.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.35	.25	2.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.....	.30	2.50
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.40	3.00

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE. Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

BURBANK. Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

CHABOT. Very large, crimson, white bloom; excellent, very prolific.

EXCELSIOR. Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.

GONZALES. Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

HAPPINESS. Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 15th.

KELSEY. The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish yellow, splotted with reddish purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

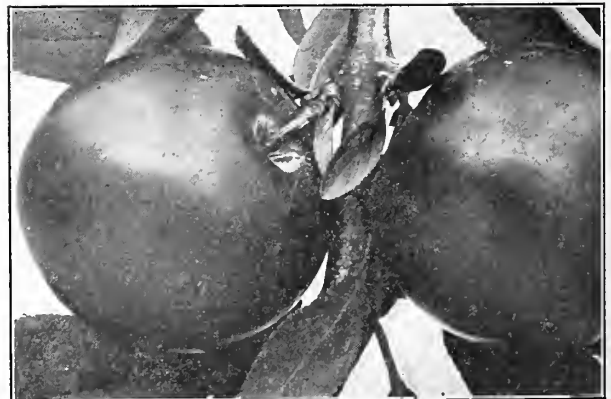
MCCARTNEY. Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

RED JUNE. Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

STUMPE OR HOWE. Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.

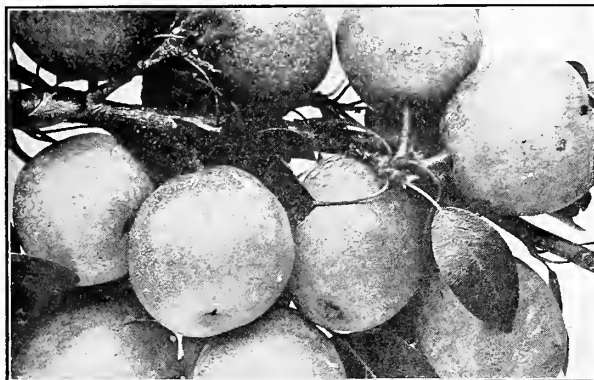
TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.



Florida Plum

Trees and Plants for the South



Fruiting Branch of Dixie, Showing How Tree is Loaded Every Year

Pears.

Previous to the infection of pear trees throughout the South with Pear blight, pear growing was considered one of the best, surest and most profitable fruit crops grown. Pear Blight is not a new disease. It is prevalent wherever pears are grown. During the last few years much attention has been given to locating and testing out varieties resistant to the attack of pear blight. The farmer, the home owner or orchardist can now plant varieties that are so immune from the attack of pear blight that he need have no fear of his trees being attacked. Pears are easy to grow and require less careful cultural attention than most fruits. If the better flavored and more delicious varieties, such as Bartlett and Early Harvest are planted, the trees will have to be carefully watched for the first appearance of Pear Blight, and the trees thoroughly sprayed with Lime Sulphur Solution first about a month before blooming period and again just as the blooms begin to appear. Spraying destroys the thrip, a little yellow insect, more largely responsible for the distribution of pear blight than all other agencies. By keeping all of the blighted twigs and limbs cut out of the tree and with this method of spraying, all of the varieties we offer can be successfully grown throughout the South.

The Dixie, Cincincls, Magnolia and Sand pears are practically blight proof. The eating quality of all pears is materially improved if the fruit is picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a close, cool, dark place. This especially applies to the blight proof varieties, which when thus treated become mellow and of good eating quality.

The pear is desirable and finds its greatest market value for canning and preserving. The pear is the most economical of all fruits that can be grown for hogs during the summer and early fall. Every home should have a few pear trees and every farm a pear orchard.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL PEAR, THE NEW DIXIE.

A new variety originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific. The pear that we believe will revolutionize Southern pear growing.

PRICE DIXIE PEAR.

Size	Height.		By mail		10.	100.
			Each.	Each.		
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light	.35	.30	2.50	20.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.45	.35	3.00	25.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard	....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large	....	.50	4.00	35.00

DESCRIPTION DIXIE PEAR.

DIXIE is a chance seedling, possibly a cross between the LeConte and Sand Pear, originated in Southern Georgia a number of years ago. The tree was found there and its enormous crops of high quality fruit, together with its splendid record as a regular bearer, induced us to secure buds for the propagation of trees. These young trees have now been fruiting on our own property nine years. The crop is regular, very heavy, of fine quality and the trees have always been absolutely free from blight.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Our list of standard varieties of pears is selected with special view to their adaptability to the lower South.

PRICES STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10.	100.	1000.
E—2	to 3 ft.	Small	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium	.25	2.00	12.00
G—4	to 5 ft.	Standard	.30	2.50	15.00
H—5	to 7 ft.	Large	.40	3.00	20.00
K—6	to 8 ft.	Heavy branched	.60	5.00	35.00

E, by mail, each, 25c.; F, by mail, each, 30c.

DESCRIPTION STANDARD PEARS.

BARTLETT. The will known old standard and the highest quality of all. Adapted to sections 100 to 200 miles back from the coast.

CINCINCIS. Thrifty grower, early, prolific bearer. Fruit large, light green, washed red. Bears in clusters. August and September. Adapted to all sections of South.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, pale yellow with dash of red. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Among the best. July. Adapted for interior sections of South.

GARBER. Rapid grower, prolific. Large size, good quality. Ripens September. Adapted to all sections of South.

KEIFFER. Large to very large. Yellow with bright red cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business pear for interior sections of South.

MAGNOLIA. Very large, glossy reddish-brown. Sprightly flavor. October and November. An especially fine canning and preserving variety.

LE CONTE. Very quick strong grower, early bearer. Fruit large, pale lemon-yellow. Good shipper and good market variety.

SAND PEAR. This is the one pear which is an absolutely certain crop in the South. The trees are incomparably vigorous in growth; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. We know of some trees bearing 25 to 30 bushels annually. Absolutely free from blight. Very large, juicy, semi-acid. Excellent shipping qualities. A good market fruit.

SUWANEE. Very showy, dark golden russet over yellow with a tinge of red. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very large, good quality. Well adapted to entire cotton belt.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

There is no investment the home owner or farmer can make that will so enhance the value of his property as that expended in planting Nut, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers. The sale or rental value will be enhanced many times the amount expended each year.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Apples.

We do not recommend the apple as a commercial possibility in the lower South; however, the better Southern types may be grown for home use, and all our varieties are well adapted for larger planting in Gulf Coast and cotton belt sections of the South. Our apples are grown on new cut-over pine land and are free from scale and disease of every character. They are the right trees for you to plant.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL VARIETIES APPLES.

MASON and DAY.

These we believe are going to extend the apple-growing belt farther South than heretofore considered possible to produce apples.

PRICES SPECIAL VARIETIES OF APPLES.

Size.	Height.	By mail			
		Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D-1½	to 2 ft. Small	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.20 \$18.00
E-	2 to 3 ft. Light	.....	.35	.30	2.50 20.00
F-	3 to 4 ft. Medium	.....	.45	.35	3.00 25.00
G-	4 to 5 ft. Standard	.....	....	.40	3.50 30.00
H-	5 to 7 ft. Large	.....	....	.50	4.00 35.00

MASON. Tree of strong, sturdy growth, upright and symmetrical. Original tree has borne thirteen successive crops in South Texas without failure. Fruit is medium sized with dark greenish yellow ground covered with red, with light specks. Fine flavor, rich, juicy and melting. Ripens in July. A splendid apple.

DAY. Adapted to Gulf Coast. Received third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition (1904) along with 2,800 varieties from all parts of the world. This apple originated in Simpson County, Mississippi; is a medium to large size, red striped on one side and yellow transparent on the other. Bears early and is prolific. Flavor is mild with just enough acid to make it good for eating as well as for cooking. Ripens from June 20th to August 1st.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF APPLES.

The kinds that from tests have proven the best and most prolific varieties for Southern planting.

PRICES OF STANDARD APPLE TREES.

Size.	Height.	By mail			
		Each.	Each.	10.	100.
E-2	to 3 ft. Light	.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.20 \$10.00
F-3	to 4 ft. Medium	.....	.30	.20	1.50 12.00
G-4	to 5 ft. Standard	.....	....	.25	2.00 16.00
H-5	to 7 ft. Large	.....	....	.35	3.00 22.00

STANDARD APPLES BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Very dark red, large and attractive. Flesh white, crisp, sub-acid. October.

EEN DAVIS. Too well known to need description. December to March.

HORSE. Large, greenish-yellow. Popular Southern variety. July 25th.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Large, smooth, pale yellow, shaded red. Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. September.

JENNING'S FLORIDA. Originated in Florida, where it has been doing well for years. Large, oblate, yellowish-green. Good cooking apple.

RED ASTRACHAN. Medium to large, bright crimson, good quality and productive. June.

RED JUNE. Medium size, bright red. Good quality. June.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow shaded red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

SHOCKLEY. Medium, roundish, conical. Greenish-yellow, tinged red. Good quality, very popular. December to April.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. Very prolific, bears young. Excellent fruit for sauce and pies and to eat from the hand. Yellow, striped red. September to October.

Pomegranates.

An old historical fruit. Thrives throughout the South, making a large shrub or small tree. Fruit is liked by many; foreigners from warm climates are especially fond of it. Meets with ready sale on market.

	By mail		
	Each.	Each.	10.
C-1 to 2 ft. Small size	\$0.35	\$0.30 \$2.70
E-2 to 3 ft. Medium size45	.40 3.50
F-3 to 4 ft. Standard size50 4.50

PURPLE SEEDED. Very large fruit, highly colored pulp, quality good with pleasant taste.

SWEET. This variety has large, sweet fruit and is one of the best of the sweet group; handsome.



Merritt Mulberry
Mulberries.

The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pasture.

Its chief value lies in its quick growth, luxuriant foliage and abundance of fruit, which has a great economic value as a food for chickens and hogs during spring and early summer while other food crops are scarce. They are also valuable for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruit.

AS A FOOD FOR HOGS the mulberry is of inestimable value. Thirty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in April; and the Hicks Everbearing variety, which commences ripening about the time the Merritt crop is over, will feed from 35 to 40 head of hogs and pigs for a period of eight to ten weeks, during a season when hog feed is the scarcest on the farm.

PRICES OF MULBERRY TREES.

Size.	Height.	By mail			
		Each.	Each.	10.	100.
E-2	to 3 ft. Light	.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.20 \$10.00
F-3	to 4 ft. Medium	.....	.30	.20	1.50 12.00
G-4	to 5 ft. Standard	.....	....	.25	2.00 15.00
H-5	to 7 ft. Large	.....	....	.30	2.50 18.00
K-7*	to 9 ft. Extra large	.....	....	.35	3.00 25.00

Trees and Plants for the South

DESCRIPTIONS OF MULBERRIES.

WHITE MULBERRY. Medium size, light creamy yellow. Abundant bearer. Tree vigorous upright grower.

SILKWOORM MULBERRY. (*Morus multicaulis*). Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.

DOWNING. Strong upright grower, thick dark green foliage. Heavy bearer of good fruit.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually; splendid hog and poultry feed. A few trees will feed a number of hogs for a period of eight to ten weeks.

MERRITT. The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripe in April, giving poultry and hog food during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

NEW AMERICAN. A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large, black fruit.

RUSSIAN. A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries nearly black. Entirely hardy.

STUBBS. Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid, plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

PRICES OF LOQUATS.

Size.	Height.		By mail		
			Each.	Each.	10.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Small	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25 \$2.20
D—1½ to	2 ft.	Light	.....	.35	.30 2.50
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium	.....	.45	.40 3.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Standard	.....	.....	.50 4.50
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.75 6.50
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Specimens	.....	1.00	8.00

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

Blackberries and Dewberries.

The prairies and woodlands of the lower South are the native home of the Dewberry and Blackberry. There is no place in the world where they are more productive or the quality better.

The improved cultivated varieties offered here are the choicest of their kind and a few canes will give you many dishes of choice fruit during season and a nice surplus for canning, preserves and jam. There is a nice profit in growing these improved berries for your local market.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES. except where otherwise noted.

Strong rooted plants, \$0.50 per 10; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000; by mail, \$0.60 per 10.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. Vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive. A valuable market berry.

MACDONALD BLACKBERRY. Hybrid between blackberry and dewberry. Large, good quality, very productive.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY. Large, very prolific.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Large, black. Prolific.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. Large, acid, vigorous, prolific.

HAUTBERRY. Possibly the most productive berry in cultivation. Very large and of very fine quality. A splendid commercial variety. Every home should have a few of these plants. \$0.75 per 10; \$5.00 per 100; by mail, \$0.85 per 10.

Guavas

The guava is a valuable fruit for the coast country of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Size.	Height.		By mail		
			Each.	Each.	10.
D—1½ to	2 ft.	Light	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25 \$2.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium	.....	.35	.30 2.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.40 3.50
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Ex. large, Lemon only..	.....	.50	4.00

RED CATTLEY. Hardy, dwarf, beautiful glossy green leaves. Red, acid fruit.

YELLOW CATTLEY. Hardy. Yellow, sweet.

LEMON OR COMMON FLORIDA. Famous for its fine jelly. Good for table, canning or fresh. Hardy.



Bananas as Planted for Ornamental Effect and for Fruit

The Banana

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown throughout the lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a slight freeze to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk, or trunk, of the Banana, and burying them, covering the stalks first with leaves and then with earth before the killing frosts, and planting out again in the spring, good crops of fruit can be produced each year.

PRICES OF BANANA BULBS.

Size.	Height.		Each.	10.	100
D—1 to 2 ft.	1½ to 2 in.	diameter.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	2 to 4 in.	diameter.....	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	3 to 5 in.	diameter.....	.45	4.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	4 to 6 in.	diameter.....	.60	5.00	45.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	5 to 8 in.	diameter.....	1.00	8.50	.....

DESCRIPTIONS OF BANANAS.

CAVENDISH. A dwarf-growing variety, well suited for planting in tubs. Fruit small, borne in immense clusters.

MARTINIQUE. The ordinary Banana of commerce. A large, strong-growing plant, producing immense clusters.

MANZANOS. A favorite Mexican variety. Very large.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Grape Trellis in South Texas

Grapes.

Grapes of some of the various types can be grown more or less successfully in nearly every section of the United States. In the lower South three distinct types have proven their worthiness for general planting, and in no section can a greater quantity of the choicest fruit, per acre, be produced. The grape should be more generally planted in the home garden and commercial vineyards. Every home in the South should have a shade arbor of some strong growing variety of grapes. There is nothing better for a shade arbor for children to play under or anyone to rest on hot summer days, and if the right varieties are planted there will be an abundance of fruit for many weeks in summer and fall. Note in description strong growing varieties we recommend for covering arbors.

Our list of Grapes comprise the three classes that have proven their worthiness for the lower South.

THE TRELLIS, or BUNCH GRAPE. (*Vitis labrusca*). The great American type of grape, the one most largely used for manufacture of grape juice.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE GRAPE. (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Sometimes called Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type.

CALIFORNIA, or EUROPEAN GRAPES. (*Vitis vinifera*). The Malaga grape being the most generally known of the type.

Age and size.	By mail			
	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—1 year. Medium	\$0.19	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
E—1 or 2 years. Large .....	.25	.20	1.75	14.00
F—2 or 3 years. Heavy .....	.40	.35	3.00	25.00

Southern Muscadine Grapes.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE. (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines. Well adapted throughout the South, including the immediate Coast sections. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

If the scuppernong type of grapes were produced in sufficient quantity to supply the Southern markets during their season of August, September and October their would be very little demand for any of the bunch grapes in competition with them.

All Southern people know and love these grapes best of all. We recommend them highly for Southern markets and believe they could be made as popular in the North if produced in quantity and properly introduced there.

VARIETIES OF MUSCADINE OR SCUPPERNONG TYPE DESCRIBED.

EDEN. Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster; early bearer. Most robust vine of black Scuppernong type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. This variety is particularly adapted for either wines or grape juice.

FLOWERS. Large cluster, good quality, very late.

JAMES. Very large, purplish-black. Rich, sweet, juicy

LABAMA. Large black berries; vigorous. Prolific.

LA SALLE. Berry black and very large. Prolific.

MALE MUSCADINE. To pollinate the blossoms of bearing vines; should be one to each six bearing vines.

MEISCH. New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

NICHOLSON. Very large and most productive variety we have tested. Black, robust vine; strongly recommended for wine or grape juice.

SAN ALBA. Large cluster, yellow-white. Thin skin, flesh melting, juicy, fine quality. September. Muscadine growth, train on arbor.

SAN RUBRA. Similar to preceding. August. Muscadine growth, train on arbor.

SCUPPERNONG. Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the Southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly. Scuppernong wine is considered among the best Amber wines.

THOMAS. Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Equal to any. Makes a wine with a most pleasant, musk flavor. Grape juice made from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.

Trellis or Bunch Grapes.

The most generally planted and popular type. Vines should be planted in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in rows. The vines should be trained to a small post or on trellises and severely pruned each spring. Some of the stronger growing kinds good for shade arbors as noted in description.

DESCRIPTION OF TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPES.

AGAWAM. Strong grower, large bunch, dark, reddish-brown. Good quality.

AMERICA. Strong growth; conical cluster. Medium size, black. Tender, juicy, melting. A good market and wine grape. Good for arbor.

ARMALAGA. Cluster large, compact. Berry large yellowish-green. Good shipper.

BEN HUR. Clusters large; vigorous, heavy bearer; ripe last of July. Good for arbor.

BRIGHTON. Bunches medium; fruit large, red, tender, sweet, well flavored.

CARMAN. Vigorous, free from disease; prolific; large cluster. Berry medium size, black, firm, tender, fine quality. Good for arbor. A commercial variety of success in all South Texas.

CHAMPION. Large, black, medium bunch. Tender, rich, vinous. Good Coast variety. Good for arbor.

CLINTON. Large bunch and fruit. Blue-black, sweet, pulpy and tender. Good quality.

CONCORD. Well-known variety. Blue-black. One of the best.

DELAWARE. Standard market grape. Bunches solid, medium size, pinkish-red.

ELVIRA. Enormous grower, productive; small to medium. Pale green, red streaked. Sweet, tender, juicy.

Trees and Plants for the South

HEADLIGHT. Small, compact clusters. Berry medium; clear dark red. A very fine early grape.

IVES. Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, Berry large, black, pulpy, sweet. Good wine grape.

KRAUSE. Pearly-white berry. Vigorous vine. Prolific. Large, handsome, delicious berry.

LOMANTO. Vigorous, prolific, healthy. Medium to large, round; black. Thin skin but tough. Pulp melting, excellent quality. Good for arbor.

LAST ROSE. Berry medium to large, dark, bright red. Pulp tender and of excellent quality. Very late. Good for arbor.

MOORES EARLY. Small bunch, large fruit; blue-black, pulpy, sweet and of good quality.

NIAGARA. White, large, showy. Splendid quality.

NITODAL. Vigorous, healthy; cluster medium to large. Berry dark red. An attractive and valuable variety.

ROMMEL. Large, round, greenish-yellow. Skin thin, delicate and tender. Good market variety.

SALEM. Bunch and berry large; round, coppery-red, tender, juicy, sweet, good quality. Early market.

WILDER. Large bunch and berry; round, black, tender, juicy. Early.

California Grapes.

The best adapted variety for the semi-arid sections of Texas, New and Old Mexico and Arizona. Also do well in portions of the Gulf Coast territory. Plant in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in row. Train to small posts or trellis.

DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA GRAPES.

FLAME TOKAY. Clusters and fruit very large. Pink, or rose color. Good quality, firm and a good shipper. Vigorous and productive.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Medium size, large clusters; seedless. Splendid for home use.

MALAGA. Cluster and berry large, juicy, sweet. Vigorous and prolific.

MISSION. Loose clusters; very rich and sweet; medium size; purplish-pink. A splendid variety for the southwest.

WHITE MUSCAT. Cluster and berry large; ovoid, meaty and firm.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

AVOCADO, ALLIGATOR PEAR. Delicious fruit adapted to the Rio Grande Valley. Rich, buttery, highly nutritious; used for salads. Size and shape of large pears with thick leathery green or reddish bronze skin. Beautiful evergreen tree. Selected strong seedlings.

MANGO. Evergreen tree suited to the Rio Grande Valley. Most delicious fruit. Size of flattened pears; flavor similar to rich peaches. Strong selected seedlings.

PRICES AVOCADO AND MANGO (Balled or From Pots Only).

	By mail each.	Each.
D—1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.90	\$0.80
E— 2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	1.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. ....	.....	1.50

ELÆAGNUS EDULIS (Longipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing, ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of bright red fruit, which makes an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light

green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers. Plants perfectly hardy. Sizes D, E, F.

✓ **ELÆAGNUS SIMONI.** Not quite as strong or hardy as above, but somewhat larger fruits. Sizes D, E, F.

OLIVES. The success of this fruit in South Texas has created a demand we have heretofore been unable to supply, but our stock at San Benito is larger than ever before, and of excellent quality.

Top Growth.	By mail Each.	Each.	10.
E—2 to 3 ft.	\$0.85	\$0.75	\$ 6.00
F—3 to 4 ft. ....	.....	.90	7.50
G—4 to 5 ft. ....	.....	1.25	10.00
H—5 ft. up .....	.....	1.00	14.00

(Balled Price 50% Additional).

Varieties: Manzanillo and Mission, the leading and most popular varieties planted in California.

PAWPAW. Valuable for Rio Grande Valley. Delicious fruits resembling canteloupes. A group of these large leaved trees are most ornamental. Sizes C, D, E, F.

SAPOTA. (Mexican). (Casimeria Edulis). Handsome evergreen trees producing abundant crops of small fruits popular in the Rio Grande Valley. Sizes G, H, K.

SURINAM CHERRY. (Eugenia uniflora). Attractive evergreen shrub bearing bright red tart fruits resembling cherries. Excellent for jellies. Make attractive tub plants. Sizes C, D, E, F.

PRICES ELÆAGNUS, PAWPAW, SAPOTA AND SURINAM CHERRY (Balled or from Pots Only).

C— 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.45	\$0.35	\$3.00
D—1½ to 2 ft. ....	.50	.45	4.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. ....	.....	.60	5.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. ....	.....	.70	.....
G— 4 to 5 ft. ....	.....	.80	.....
H— 5 to 6 ft. ....	.....	1.00	.....
K— 6 ft. up .....	.....	1.50	.....

Spineless Cactus.

A unique and very attractive ornamental plant with considerable economic value as a stock food. If supplied with potash and alkaline fertilizer will produce wonderfully large crops on the poorest land. Thrives in dry arid locations. Price of large leaf cuttings: \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per tions. Price of slab or large leaf cuttings: \$0.20 each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

New Edible Spineless Cactus.

Very scarce, one of the most productive and unique sources of food supply for the human body. Claimed to be a very valuable acquisition. Price of slabs or cuttings, \$0.50 each.

ADD COLOR TO YOUR AVENUE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING

By alternating crimson Grape Myrtle along with the planting of larger growing shade trees. The Grape Myrtle makes a small tree covered with striking flowers from June until October. Colors: Pink, white, purple and crimson.

The Grape Myrtle is more valuable, beautiful and useful in the South than the Lilac is in the North. See pages 40 and 42.

PECANS AMONG THE HANDSOMEST OF DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

For description and prices of Pecan trees, see pages 8 and 9.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Brief Helps

In Planning the Plantings for the Home, for Parks, Parkways, Streets and Roadsides.

To successfully plan any planting for the beautification of the Home, the Park, a City or Town, two things must be kept in mind, Nature and Effect. The students of nature who observe the growth and development of various trees and plants, noting their size, shape and coloring under normal conditions at various ages up to maturity, and who studies nature's effects in the arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers (undergrowth and native wild flowers) will find it an easy and pleasant task to plan a home or park planting.

Three things that you will observe in Nature's handiwork: She does not plant her trees in straight rows, in squares or circles; she groups them in graceful clumps and borders.

Where the best natural effects are found, she has not overcrowded the large growing species, she has given them room, filling in the intervening space with smaller growing trees and shrubs.

In Nature's plantings, both the sky and earth lines are graceful and soft. Harsh, straight lines and angles are never observed.

With these observations in mind a little thought of the effect you wish to create and a study of the character of growth, foliage and flowers of the trees and plants we list in this catalog; the novice can, by following a few fundamental principals, plan his plantings as well and in most cases better and more to his liking than the average landscape architect.

Putting it in simple phrases, there are but two types of plantings, Natural and Formal. The **Natural** are those where nature's arrangement and effects are employed and copied as nearly as space and surroundings will permit.

The **Formal** are those employing straight lines, squares, triangles and circles, where trees and plants that naturally grow, or may be trimmed into uniform specimens, are used.



Well Arranged Small Yard.

Around the house and in most parks, natural planting is preferable. If properly arranged it lends grace and artistic beauty, softens the outlines and gives the appearance of spaciousness to grounds that would appear cramped and crowded if formal arrangement was employed. For street, avenue, roadside and parkways formal and uniform effect are best and most desirable, the nature of the planting not admitting of nature's arrangement of grouping. In street plantings uniformity in size and shape should be insisted upon, only one kind or variety of tree should be planted on a street or avenue and for long stretches along roadways. Never mix large stately growing trees with smaller ones. The only variation to this rule is the planting at uniform distances between the larger growing trees of uniform growing clumps of shrubbery, to be kept in uniform shape and size.

In some cases where space is very limited the small formal garden effect is the only one that can be used, viz., in courts, small angles, small back or side yards and similar locations.

Do not try to combine formal with natural effect, you will fail in both. If space will permit, and you wish a formal garden, it should be located so that it can be banked around with trees and shrubbery in such a way as to give the natural effect from the outside, and not spoil the general landscape effect of the grounds or yard as a whole.

Arrangements will be treated in this brief help in ten classes: Shade Groups, Boundary Borders, Screens, Shrubby Borders, Ornamental Groups, Shrubby Groups, Borders for Walks, Bedding, Formal Gardens, Street and Avenue Planting.

SHADE GROUPS. In the South shade around the home is essential. Groups for shade should be placed so as not to cut off free circulation of air and admission of breezes. Instead of planting a row of shade trees around the boundary of the home lot, they should be planted in two or three groups with open space between them so arranged as not to obstruct view or prevailing winds. In selecting trees for shade groups only those that can be trimmed up and headed from 6 to 10 feet from the ground should be chosen. These should be planted sufficiently close together so that the tops will interlock, but not so close as to make the trees grow in distorted shapes. To give the sky line an artistic and soft effect, both evergreen and deciduous trees growing in different heights, with different shaped heads should be grouped together. This will give more dense and compact shade during the summer when shade is most needed, and openness and light during winter, without the barrenness were only deciduous trees planted in the grouping.

SHADE GROUP SUGGESTIONS. In the following suggestions we have grouped together some of the best, hardiest and most easily cared for trees that will blend together and give a pleasing effect.

Evergreen Ash, Camphor trees, Cottonwood, Texas Umbrella, Sycamore and Lombardy Poplar.

Trees and Plants for the South

Australian Silk Oak, Eucalyptus, Cherry Laurel, American Ash and Sweet Gum.

Magnolia, Ligustrum Japonica, Catalpa Speciosa, Sycamore and Eucalyptus.

Camphor trees, Oak, Ligustrum Japonica, Cypress Bald, Japan Varnish.

Magnolia, Hackberry, Eucalyptus and Sweet Gum.

Holly, Ligustrum Japonica, Hackberry, Red Bud (this group is

desirable where smaller growing shade trees are wanted).

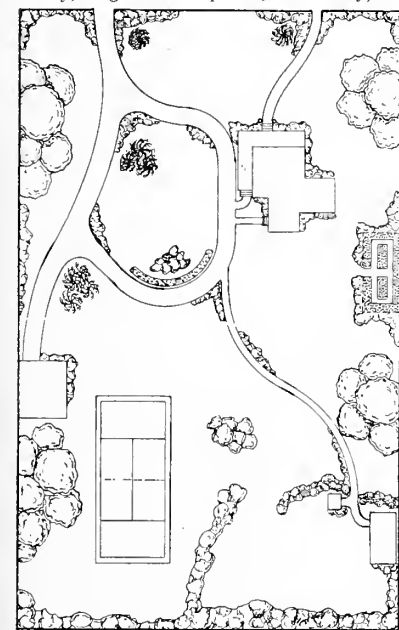
Eucalyptus, Ligustrum Japonica, Magnolia, Cherry Laurel, Maple, Lombardy Poplar.

Camphor, Evergreen Ash, Soap Tree and Carolina Poplar.

Palms can be used to advantage in all groupings. Some of the taller growing coniferous trees, such as Chinese Arborvitae Cedrus, Deodora, Red Cedar, Japan Cedar can be used in shade grouping.

BOUNDARY BORDERS.

It is often desirable to plant boundary borders to screen the yard or grounds from objectionable views of neighboring properties. For this purpose the slimmer growth trees that will not occupy too much space should be used. Select trees of different height, of growth and shape of head so as to present a soft, artistic sky line, mixing evergreen with deciduous and



Suburban Lot Suggestion. 200x325 Feet. Scale—1 in., 100 feet.

flowering trees, an occasional shade tree can often be planted in a boundary border to good effect.

BOUNDARY BORDER SUGGESTIONS. Eucalyptus, Camphor, Lombardy Poplar, Chinese Arborvitae, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Salt Cedar, Crape Myrtle, Althea, Oleander, Hibiscus, Poinsettia, Flowering Pomegranates may be used to good effect. Palms are especially desirable. The larger growing trees should be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart, with the smaller growing trees and shrubbery from 4 to 6 feet apart, so arranged as to provide a more or less dense foliage and flowering effect. Such a border will lend a pleasing effect, and serve as a screen to objectionable landscape or neighboring properties.

SCREENS. All objectionable objects, such as out-buildings, closets, wood-yards, laundry-yards and objectionable and unsightly buildings on neighboring properties should be screen planted to hide or cover the objectionable views. Screens may be made by the planting of vines to be trained on trellises or lattices constructed on front of objectionable objects, or may be made by planting groups or clumps of shrubbery and flowering plants growing to sufficient height to screen or obstruct the view of the objectionable buildings or objects.

SCREEN PLANTING SUGGESTIONS. Any of the ranker growth vines may be used for training on trellises, fences or lattice work, care being taken that the trellis or lattice work are only just high enough to screen the objectionable features.

For screen planting we would suggest:

Holly, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Salt Cedar, Arborvitae, Retinospora, Red Cedar, Abelia, Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Jasmines, Tea Plants, Oleanders, Poinsettias, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Eulalia Grass, Lemon Grass, Amoor River Privet and California Privet. (The California and Amoor River Privet need not be trimmed into formal hedge shape unless so desired).

SHRUBBERY BORDERS. Low borders of shrubbery can be well used in defining borders of the property to be improved and beautified, separating it from other portions of the farm or from neighboring properties, also for bordering the inside of curves in drives and walks and in other similar locations. The shrubbery border should be so selected and planted as to give an artistic and pleasing ground line, as well as top effect. Trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used. The larger or taller growing ones placed in the center of the border with the lower growing kinds along the edges. Shrubs with foliage color effect and flowering shrubs should be distributed along with the evergreen shrubbery.

SHRUBBERY BORDER SUGGESTIONS.

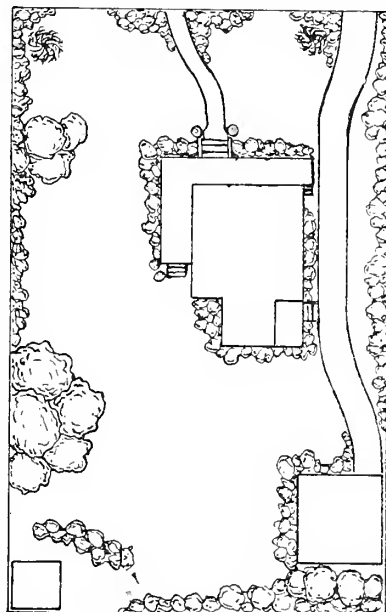
Dwarf Golden Arborvitae, Salt Cedar, Abelia, Acalypha, Japan Bush Clover, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Spirea, Pittisporum, Bougainvillea, Hydrangea, Euonymus Americana, Cannas, Yucca, Lemon Grass, Eulalia Grass are a few of the many shrubs and flowering plants that can be successfully used in shrubbery borders.

ORNAMENTAL GROUPS.

In many yards, grounds and parks it is desirable to provide ornamental groupings of trees of such kinds as are not expected to grow into large size for shade purposes. For this purpose trees should be selected growing to a height of from 6 to 18 or 20 feet, depending upon the size of the ground or park. In these ornamental groupings both broad leaved and coniferous evergreens and small growing flowering trees can be used to good advantage. The trees should be planted sufficiently close so that the tops will nearly, and in some cases, entirely, grow together, and so arranged as to give an irregular, soft and pleasing sky and ground line.

ORNAMENTAL GROUP SUGGESTIONS.

Camphor trees, Cherry Laurel, Holly, Dogwood, Soap tree, Salt Cedar, Witch Hazel, all coniferous trees, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Oleanders, Pittisporum, Dwarf Poinciana, Poinsettia, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Deutzia, Weigela, California and Amoor River Privet, Ligustrum Japonica, Bougainvillea, Palms and Pampas Grass can be successfully and effectively used. Palms are especially ornamental is planted in groups by themselves.



Town Lot Suggestion. 100x160 feet. Scale—1 in., 50 feet.

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SHRUBBERY GROUPS. Groups of shrubbery around buildings, in the corners of the grounds, in the inside of sharp curves, in walks and drives constitute the principal plantings in the average home grounds and yards where space will not admit of larger shade tree groups, boundary borders, or ornamental groups. In selecting the trees for the shrubbery groups such kinds should be chosen as not to grow to sufficient height to obstruct the views from porches or windows of buildings, and arranged and planted so that the tops will more or less grow together. Evergreens, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be so mixed together as to prevent a compact effect without the appearance of crowding, presenting a soft and pleasing top and ground line effects.

SHRUBBERY GROUP SUGGESTIONS. All coniferous trees listed, Abelia, Camelia Japonica, Cape Jasmine, Euonymus Americana, Hibiscus, Hydrangea, Tea Plants, Pittosporum, Poinsettias, Acalyphas, Crape Myrtle, Japan Bush Clover, Spirea, Cannas, Calladium, Lemon and Eulalia Grass and Ferns. The Arborvitae Ret-nosporas are especially desirable.

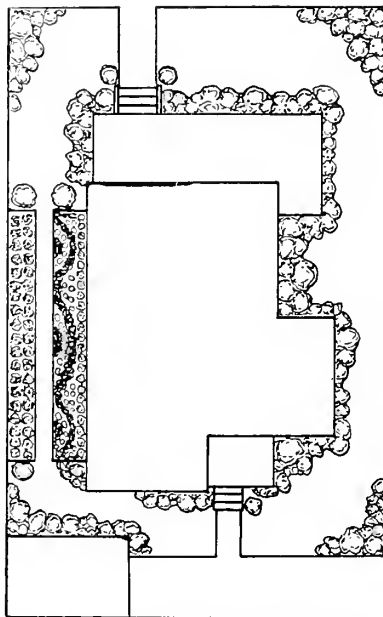
BORDERS FOR WALKS.

As a rule we do not recommend or advise bordering walks or drives with plants or shrubbery other than on the inside curves; however where more or less formal effect is desired these borders may be successfully used, ranging from 18 inches to three feet in width, and planted with slow growing shrubbery, or such plants as can be kept cut back so as not to attain a height of over 18 to 20 inches.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WALK BORDERS. Pittosporum, Spireas, Alternanthera, fern. Bulbous and low growing perennial plants can also be used effectively.

BEDDING. Plant beds of various shapes planted with foliage and flowering shrubbery and plants are greatly admired by many. Such beds can be successfully used on the inside of sharp curves of walks and drives, in the angles formed by wings of buildings, in narrow spaces along sides of buildings and occasionally in the open spaces in the lawn. In such beds roses and other flowering plants and shrubbery, also foliage plants can be used, being careful to not select high or rank growing plants liable to overgrow and injure the smaller ones. Planting should be as close together as possible to admit of free development of the plants used. Color and flower effect are the objects sought in all bedding.

BEDDING SUGGESTIONS. Camelia Japonica, Abelia, Hydrangea, Pittosporum, Acalyphas, Japan Bush Clover, Cannas and roses can be most successfully used. There are also many kinds of bulbous plants, perennial, flowering and foliage plants that can be used successfully in bedding work.

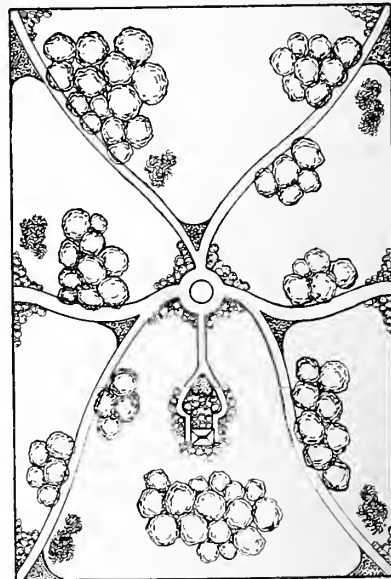


Suggestion for Small City Lot Where Space will not Permit Using Large Trees or Curves.

FORMAL GARDEN. Formal plantings or gardens are liked by some people. For the most part we do not recommend them other than for locations where space is very limited, such as in courts, angles formed by wings of buildings, narrow spaces along the sides of buildings and occasionally in the open grounds. Where formal planting is used in the open grounds they should be banked around with shrubbery so as not to mar the artistic effect of the grounds. In formal plantings, walks are laid out along straight lines with angles in place of curves; circles in the centers and occasionally at the ends are sometimes employed. Formal gardens should be laid out according to a definite plan with uniform width of walks and beds. Only small size trees and plants, or those that can be trimmed and trained into small specimens should be planted. Trees and plants should be set in rows in keeping with the general formal effect.

FORMAL PLANTING SUGGESTIONS. Abelia, Pittosporum, Acalyphas, Bush Clover, Cannas, bulbous and perennial plants are used to best effect in formal plantings. The corners and angles may be defined by the use of compact, upright growing coniferous trees, such as Dwarf Golden Arborvitae and Pyramidal Arborvitae; also with Spanish Bayonet, Century Plants, and upright growing varieties of caesus. Roses are frequently used in formal plantings. When roses are used the stronger growth bushes should be planted in the center of the beds with the smaller growth bushes around the edges, solid rows of one color being selected.

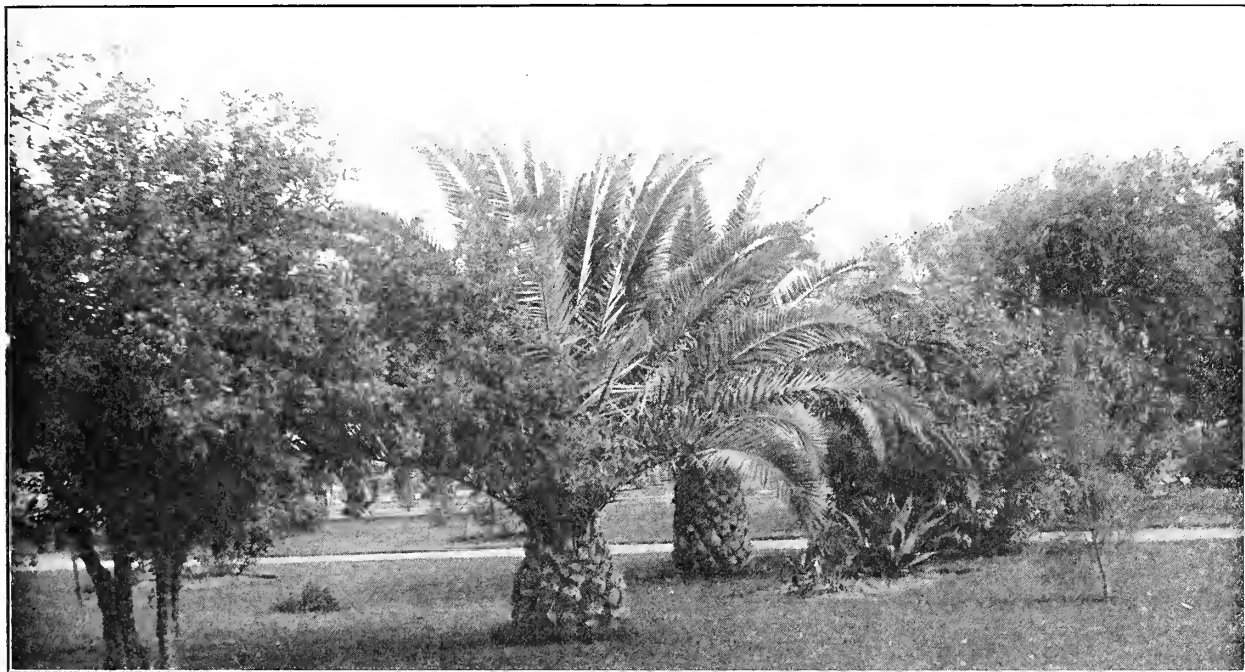
STREET AND AVENUE PLANTING. Street planting should be uniform in kinds and varieties of trees planted, no two kinds of shade trees should be planted on one street. In a city planting where a variety of trees is wanted different kinds should be planted on different streets. On narrow streets with buildings close to the property line the taller and more compact growth trees should be selected, on the wider streets the more spreading growth trees. Along resident streets where buildings are set close to the pavement medium size trees with broad spreading tops such as Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Hackberry, and Box Elder should be chiefly used. Palms make a very attractive street planting, especially where buildings are close to the sidewalks or pavements, and where shade is not an important factor. In the South palms add a pleasing tropical effect to a city or town, and should be largely used in street plantings. Trees should be planted about half way between sidewalk and curb-line. Sufficient space should be allowed between the trees to allow for normal growth and developments.



Small Park Planting. Note Grouping of Shade Trees and Shrubbery and Direct yet Gracefully Curved Walks.

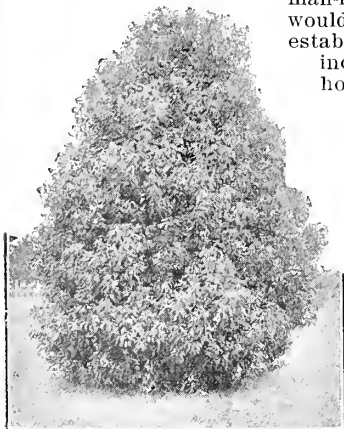
LAWNS. Lawns should cover all open spaces. The lawn occupies a similar place in your plantings to rugs or carpets on the floors of your home.

Trees and Plants for the South



Shade and Ornamental Department.

A home becomes a real home in direct proportion to its facilities for comfort and attraction. The most positive factor in lending comfort and attractiveness to a home is beautiful shade trees. It has been the inclination and custom of man from the "very beginning" to pitch his tent or swing his hammock in the cool, comfortable protection of Nature's trees. In these days of commercialism, rush, worry and of man-made homes, Nature has not always provided trees in the locations in which we would like them; however, it is every man's privilege and duty to assist Nature in establishing trees in suitable locations, for the benefit of coming generations, and incidentally for himself. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home more rapidly and with smaller outlay than by planting shade trees.



Camphor Tree for the Lawn.

Evergreen Shade Trees.

ASH-EVERGREEN. (*Fraxinus rio grande*). A rapid-growing evergreen ash, which attains a height of fifty feet. Has fine, symmetrical, spreading top. When once established it endures drouths and extremes of temperature and always retains a beautiful, glossy-green appearance. Should be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States

		Each by mail.	Each.	10.	100.
F—3 to 4 ft.	Light	\$0.50	\$0.40	\$ 3.50	\$30.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Medium	---	.50	4.50	40.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	---	.75	6.00	50.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra	---	1.25	10.00	---

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

CAMPHOR TREES. (*Cinnamomum camphora*). The camphor tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn; as an avenue or street tree, and in fact for any purpose where a rapid growing, symmetrical, attractive, broad-spreading shade tree is desired. The Camphor tree has a dense green foliage and grows to majestic form, size and appearance in a few years. The Camphor will attain a height of 60 to 80 feet and a spread of foliage of 50 to 75 feet. As a windbreak or screen Camphor trees planted thirty inches apart and not pruned are unequalled. See illustration Camphor windbreak around orange groves.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Camphor Tree as a Windbreak.

WILD PEACH OR LAUREL CHERRY. (*Prunus carolina*). An attractive evergreen shade tree with rather large, dark green foliage; bears small white blossoms and black berries the size of a pea. This is a very desirable shade tree for lawn and avenue.

PRICE OF CAMPHOR AND WILD PEACH TREES.

(Large Sizes Either Pyramidal or Standard).

Size.	Height.	Grade.	By mail	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Hedge size	.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Hedge size	.....	.25	.20	1.50	12.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Small	.....	.30	.25	2.00	18.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.....	.50	4.00	35.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.75	6.50	60.00
H—	5 to 6 ft.	Extra large	.....	.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
K—	6 to 8 ft.	Heavy	.....	.....	2.00	17.50	.....
M—	8 to 10 ft.	Very heavy	.....	.....	3.00	25.00	.....
N—	10 to 12 ft.	Specimens	.....	.....	4.00	35.00	.....

(Camphor and Wild Peach Trees Balled Double List Price).

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK. (*Grevillea robusta*). An attractive tree with fernlike foliage. A splendid shade or ornamental tree and very desirable for pot culture.

EUCALYPTUS. The most rapid growing shade tree known. Is being extensively used as shade and windbreaks on the large cattle ranches; thrives well in all South Texas and Louisiana.

PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK AND EUCALYPTUS TREES.

POT GROWN AND BALLED ONLY.

Size.	Height.	By mail	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Pot grown	.....	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.20
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Pot grown	.....	.25	.20	1.80
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Pot grown	.....	.40	.30	2.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Pot grown	.....	.....	.40	3.50
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Pot grown or	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Balled		.....	.....	.....	.60	5.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Balled	.....	.....	1.00	7.50
K—	7 to 9 ft.	Balled	.....	.....	1.75	15.00

Eucalyptus in flats with earth, about 100, average one foot, \$3.50 per flat.

HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Valuable for holiday decorations.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The queen of flowering evergreen trees is the well-known native Magnolia of our Southern forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful, from the small tree to the giant of the forests; extremely large, pure white flowers; the grandest evergreen tree known. Our stock of trees is nursery grown, has been once and twice transplanted and has excellent root systems.

WILD SWEET BAY. Handsome and desirable. Glossy-leaved evergreen; very satisfactory where small evergreen trees are wanted.



Eucalyptus Rostrata

PRICE OF HOLLY, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA AND WILD BAY TREES.

Size.	Height.	By mail	Each.	Each.	10.	100.
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Light	.....	\$0.45	\$0.40	\$3.50
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Small	.....	.60	.50	4.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.....	.75	6.50
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.....	1.00	9.00
H—	5 to 6 ft.	Extra large	.....	.....	1.50	12.00
K—	6 to 8 ft.	Specimens	.....	.....	2.00	18.00

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA, GRAFTED. The common magnolia of the South does not bloom until several years old, but we have grafted trees that bloom when only two feet high. In addition to this feature they are all uniform in foliage and habit, and individual specimens do not vary as do the seedlings.

		Each.	10.
F—	3 to 4 ft. Medium	.....	\$1.20
G—	4 to 5 ft. Large	.....	2.00
H—	5 to 6 ft. Extra large	.....	2.60
K—	6 to 8 ft. Specimens	.....	3.50

(Price Balled 50% Additional)

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. An attractive, evergreen shade tree, with large dark, glossy-green leaves. Bears small, white blossoms and black berries. This is a very desirable and popular tree for avenue planting.

		By mail each.	Each.	10.
F—	2 to 3 ft. Small bush or standard	.....	\$0.35	\$0.30
F—	3 to 4 ft. Medium bush or standard	.....	.50	.40
G—	4 to 5 ft. Large bush or standard	.....	.....	.60
H—	5 to 7 ft. Ex. large bush or standard	.....	.....	1.00
K—	7 to 9 ft. Specimens standard	.....	.....	2.00

Price Balled 50% Additional.

Trees and Plants for the South

OAK-LIVE OAK. (*Quercus virginiana*). The live oak is one of the finest and most popular shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

OAK-WATER OAK. (*Quercus aquatica*). One of the most rapid-growing and best of the oaks. Almost evergreen, broad spreading, attractive tree with long, slender, graceful branches. Splendid shade tree throughout the Southern States. It is especially adapted to flat, moist lands, but will thrive anywhere.

PIN OAK. (*Quercus palustris*). A rapid grower and transplants easily; foliage bright green, turning brownish-red in the Fall; very desirable avenue or shade tree, with rather short spreading branches, forming a symmetrical pyramidal head.



**Magnolia Tree in Bloom
Grandest Flowering Tree Known**

Price of Nursery-grown Oak trees.		By mail		
		Each.	Each.	10.
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	\$0.40	\$0.35	\$ 3.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.45	4.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.60	5.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	About 1 in. caliper	.....	1.00	9.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper	.....	1.75	15.00
M—9 to 12 ft.	1 1/2 to 2 in. caliper	.....	2.50	.....
N—Specimens,	2 in. up	.....	3.50	.....

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

TREES NATIVE OR SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SOUTH TEXAS.

ANACHUA. (*Ehretia Elliptica*). Fine, almost evergreen, shade tree 20 feet tall, dark green foliage, small white bloom, yellow berries.

AUSTRALIAN PINE. (*Casuarina equisetifolia*). A splendid avenue tree and windbreak for South Texas.

COWS HORN. (*Acacia cuerne de vaca*). A Mexican acacia bearing thorns in pairs much like a cows horns.

EBONY TREE. (*Pithecolobium Brevefolium*). One of our best native trees, perfectly hardy and a novelty on any grounds. Evergreen. Its flowers are much sought by bees.

PARKINSONIA ACULEATA. (*Jerusalem Thorn*). A native of Texas and one of the best shade or park trees for the Gulf Coast section.

RIO GRANDE LAUREL. (*Sophora secundiflora*). Small tree, sometimes 35 feet high. Evergreen. Slender trunk and upright branches forming a graceful, narrow head. Bears handsome, fragrant flowers. Recommended for lawn, park and avenue planting.

ROYAL POINCIANA. (*Delonix regia*). This is without doubt the most gorgeous tree grown, from May until August it is one mass of brilliant scarlet flowers in great clusters; has prettily decompounded foliage of a very pleasing shade of green, of rapid and vigorous growth. Deciduous.



**Magnolia Grandiflora
Bud and Open Bloom—Half Size**

TEPEGUAJA. (*Lea caena*). Mexican Lead Tree. Very quick growing evergreen desirable for street planting. Suited to Rio Grande Valley.

PRICES OF ANACHUA, AUSTRALIAN PINE, COWS HORN, EBONY TREE, PARKINSONIA, RIO GRANDE LAUREL, ROYAL POINCIANA AND TEPEGUAJA.
BALLED AND FROM POTS ONLY.

Size.		By mail each.		Each.	10.
D—18 to 24 in.	Small	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.50	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.....	.60	5.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.75	6.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Specimen	.....	.....	1.00	9.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra specimen	.....	.....	2.50	.....

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Roses.

Only Hardy Field-Grown Bushes Offered.

Griffing's hardy field-grown roses are the standard throughout the South for beauty and profusion of flowers, thrifty growth, hardiness and long life. They are propagated low on hardy, non-sprouting roots and are trained to upright, bushy shape. Griffing's roses grow quick, bloom quick, and make beautiful beds, borders, masses, hedges, trellises, pergolas and screens. They are grown in the South for Southern planting and will give sure and satisfactory results. They are the roses you have been looking for.

The most pleasing effects in the culture of roses on the lawn may be had by planting bush roses in beds, or masses, making each bed or mass all of one color or variety. This gives uniformity to the size of the bushes, color and time of blossoming, which cannot be had otherwise, as practically no two roses are similar in wood and foliage-growth and season of bloom. Several small or large beds each containing a different variety are especially effective.

PRICES FOR FIELD ROSES.

PROPAGATED LOW ON NON-SPROUTING STOCK.

		By mail			
		Each.	Each.	10.	100.
Size C—1 yr. Strong	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
Size D—2 yr. Large	.....	.45	.35	3.00	25.00
Size E—3 yr. Extra large	.....	....	.50	4.00	....

ROSE SELECTION. The success of your rose bed largely depends on the selection of the stronger growing and free blooming varieties adapted to your locality. Unless you have some favorite rose or wish them for special purpose it will in most cases prove more satisfactory to allow us to select the varieties. We know the nature of growth and blooming qualities and can many times give you stronger, better bushes that will give you better results if selection is left with us.

ABOUT SIZES OF BUSHES. There is a vast difference in the growth of different varieties. A one-year bush of some varieties will be larger than a two or three-year of some of the desirable, fine flowering, but weaker growth varieties. Do not expect all your bushes of uniform size, or character of growth where several varieties are ordered.

CLASSIFICATION. Roses are divided into several classes, strains or families. The following key to abbreviations given in descriptions shows class to which each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (B.) Bourbon. (Ben.) Bengal. (N.) Noisette. (Pol.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

Varieties of Roses Described.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. (H. T.) Delicate Bright Pink.
AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) Large, full, bright red.
ANDRE GAMON. (H. T.) Large, full. Deep carmine.
ANTOINE RIVOIRE. (H. T.) Rosy-flesh on yellow ground.
BABY RAMBLER. (P.) The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy.
BENGAL NOBINAND. (Beng.) Velvety reddish purple.
BESSIE BROWN. (H. T.) Very large pure white shaded pink.
BLACK PRINCE. (H. P.) Deep purple crimson, nearly black.
ELUMENSCHMIDT. (H. P.) Pure yellow, edged light pink.
BRIDE. (T.) Superb pure white. Buds long, pointed.
BRIDESMAID. (T.) Beautiful tint of pink. Well-shaped buds.
BURBANK. (Bour.) Cherry-rose, free bloomer.
CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (H. P.) Delicate flesh-rosy center.
CATHERINE MERMET. (T.) Clear, shining pink with rich amber center. A parent of Bridesmaid and the Bride.
CHERRY RIPE. (H. T.) Beautiful cherry-red. Free bloomer.
CHRISTINE DE NOUE. (T.) Fine buds of rich red.
CLARA WATSON. (H. T.) Pearly white, rosy-peach center.



3 Year 2 Year 1 Year
OUR KIND

POT PLANTS
Not Our Kind

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. T.) Similar to its namesake. Rank climber.

CL. BABY RAMBLER. (Pol.) All the good qualities of Baby Rambler.

CL. BRIDE. (T.) Similar to well known Bride.

CL. BRIDESMAID. (T.) Pink shading to salmon.

CL. CHEROKEE. Large white, single.

CL. CHROMATELLA OR CLOTH OF GOLD. (N.) Clear deep yellow.

CL. CLOTHILDA SOUPERT. (H. Pol.) Ivory white, center silvery rose.

CL. DEVONIENSIS. (T.) Creamy white with delicate blush center. Beautiful long buds. Very fragrant, rank climber.

CL. HELEN GOULD. (H. T.) Beautiful red like its popular namesake. Rank climber and splendid bloomer.

CL. JAMES SPRUNT. (Ch.) Rich velvety crimson. Double.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA or MRS. ROBT. E. PEARY. (H. T.) Splendid pure white. Should be in every collection.

CL. KILLARNEY. (H. T.) Similar to its popular namesake.

CL. LADY GAY. Beautiful pink baby flowers. Rank climber.

CL. LAMARQUE. (N.) Creamy white. Very fragrant. Splendid climber.

CL. LIBERTY. (H. T.) Grand rose like its namesake.

CL. MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H. T.) Clear satiny pink. Free bloomer. Large blooms. Strong grower. One of the best.

Trees and Plants for the South



Sunburst.

CL. MLE. CECIL BRUNNER (H. Poly.) Clusters of delicate salmony pink baby roses like its namesake.

CL. MAD. WELCHE (T.) Soft amber yellow. Good.

CL. MALMAISON (H. P.) Creamy flesh colored double blooms.

CL. MAMON COCHET, White, (T.) Splendid rose like its namesake. Very rank climber. Should be in every collection.

CL. MARECHAL NIEL (H. N.) The well known yellow climber. No other rose has quite the fragrance of the Marechal Niel.

CL. MARECHAL NIEL (Red) (N.) Bright red. Long pointed buds.

CL. MARIE GUILLOTT (T.) Pure white. Very double. Vigorous.

CL. METEOR (H. T.) Velvety crimson. Rank climber.

CL. PAPA GONTIER (T.) Rich red like its namesake.

CL. PAUL NEYRON (H. N.) Large clear satiny rose color.

CL. PERLE DES JARDINES (T.) Beautiful yellow like namesake.

CL. QUEENS SCARLET (Ch.) Brilliant velvety scarlet.

CL. REINE MARIE HERRIETTE (T.) Bright cherry red.

CL. REINE MARIE HENRIETTE, (Striped), (T.) Pink and red striped.

CL. REVE D'OR (N.) Deep coppery yellow.

CL. RICHMOND (H. T.) Pure rich scarlet.

CL. VIOLET BLUE (Pol.) Rambler type. Bluish-purple.

CL. WOOTEN (H. T.) Deep velvety red.

CL. ZELIA FRADEL (N.) Creamy white tinted pale pale yellow.

COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON (H. T.) Satiny white with blush center. Large well formed blooms. Good stiff stems.

COUNTESS GOSFORD (H. T.) Salmon-pink shading safron.

DEAN HOLE (H. T.) Light salmon-pink. Buds long and pointed opening into substantial large rose.

DEVONIENSIS (T.) Creamy white with blush center. Fragrant.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT (T.) Beautiful shell pink. Good grower. One of the best all year bloomers.

DUKE OF EDINBURG (H. P.) Bright vermillion. An old favorite.

EMPRESS EUGENIE (B.) Bright pink very double. Long stems.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. T.) Velvety crimson. Fragrant. Long stiff stems. Good grower and good bloomer.

ETOILE DE LYON (T.) Fine golden yellow. Large.

EUGENE BOULLET (H. T.) Deep crimson grand bedding rose.

EUGENE E. MARLITT (B.) Glowing scarlet. Fragrant. Good.

FRAU KARL DEUSCHKI (H. P.) Largest pure white rose. Good.

FREIHERR VON MARSHALL (T.) Dark red. Large and full.

GAINESBOROUGH (H. T.) Delicate light pink. Very large.

GEN. MCARTHUR (H. T.) Glowing crimson scarlet. Beautiful buds lasting well cut. Vigorous grower.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. Ch.) Dazzling fiery crimson in bunches on long stiff stems. Vigorous. Free bloomer.



Mad. Jules Grolez

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

HELEN GOOD (T.) Delicate yellow edged with pink.
HELEN GOULD (H. T.) Exquisite rosy crimson. Long buds opening into large flowers of good substance. Good bloomer.

HERMOSA (B.) Delicate pink, finely formed and full.
J. B. CLARK (H. P.) Intense deep scarlet. Large and full and very substantial. Vigorous grower.

JOSEPH HILL (H. T.) Salmon yellow with pink edges, long buds and full flowers of good substance.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.) Creamy white. Thick waxy petals. Beautiful both in bud and full bloom. Last well cut. Long stems. Vigorous grower. Free bloomer.

KILLARNEY (H. T.) Exquisite long pointed clear pink buds opening into immense half double flowers. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

KILLARNEY, (Double White), (H. T.) One of the largest pure white roses. Beautiful buds and large full blooms.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H. T.) Brilliant cerise. Sport of ever popular Killarney. Even larger petals and handsomer foliage if possible. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

KILLARNEY, (White), (H. T.) Identical in appearance and growth with the popular pink Killarney, except the pure white color sometimes edged with just a blush of pink.

LA DETROIT (H. T.) Soft velvety rose color. Beautiful long buds opening up well. Lasts well. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

LADY BATTERSEA (H. T.) Long pointed buds opening into large full double red roses.

LA FRANCE (H. T.) The old favorite. Silvery gleaming pink.



Killarney Queen.

LA FRANCE, (White), (H. T.) Silvery white with just a trace of blush. Fine buds. Good.

LIBERTY (H. T.) Fiery crimson scarlet. Fragrant. Good.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE (Ben.) Velvety crimson. Free bloomer.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.) Clear satiny pink.

MAD. CAMILLE (T.) Delicate rose shaded lavender.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE (T.) Creamy white edged pink. Vigorous grower and splendid bloomer.

MAD. JENNY GUILLEMOT (H. T.) Canary yellow with dark golden shadings. Long pointed buds opening large.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ (T.) White with delicate edging of pink. Very free bloomer.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (H. T.) Bright deep rose shaded yellow at base of petals. Long pointed buds opening into large well shaped flowers which last well. Free bloomer.

MAD. LOMBARD (T.) Rosy pink shading salmon.

MAD. MASSON (H. P.) Massive double crimson blooms. Very fragrant.

MAGNAFRANO (H. T.) Crimson scarlet. Large and double. Not as well known as should be. Vigorous grower.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) Beautiful pink with base of petals, yellow. Splendid buds opening full and double on long stiff stems. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

MAMAN COCHET, (White) (T.) One of the grandest white roses. Beautifully shaped buds opening up well and lasting well cut. Stiff stems. Fine foliage.

MARIE GUILLOT (H. P.) Creamy white. Very double.

MARIE VON HOUTTE (T.) Pale canary yellow sometimes edged with delicate blush. Good grower and profuse bloomer.



Duchess de Brabant

Trees and Plants for the South

MAURICE ROUVIER (T.) Rose pink veined with buff, rank grower and large blooms.

METEOR (H. T.) Dark velvety crimson. Good.

MINNIE FRANCES (T.) Crimson shaded with buff. Strong grower and freest of bloomers.

Mlle. CECIL BRUNNER (H. Pol.) The daintiest of baby roses. Delicate blush shaded with pale salmon pink.

Mlle. FRANCISCA KEUGER (T.) Golden yellow with pink and coppery yellow shadings.

MRS. AARON WARD (H. T.) Coppery orange in bud, pinkish fawn in open rose. Very double when open like a fluffy rosette. Very desirable.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H. T.) Reddish salmon with reverse of petals rosy scarlet. Rampant grower Profuse bloomer.

MRS. BEN. E. CANT (T.) Deep rose pink with yellow at base of petals. Splendid bloomer.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS (H. T.) Creamy white with pinkish edgings and yellow shadings at base. Erect stiff stems. Splendid grower and free bloomer.

MRS. JOHN LAING (H. P.) An old favorite. Very fragrant. Bright pink. Long stiff stems.

PAPA GONTIER (T.) Brilliant cherry red. Long buds.
PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) Bright rosy red. Unsurpassed for vigorous growth, length of stems, size of blooms. Nearly thornless. Fragrance of the old fashioned roses.



Pernet Pere.



Wm. R. Smith

PERLE DES JARDINES (H. P.) Clear golden yellow.
PERNET PERE (H. T.) One of the very best bright crimson roses. Beautiful long buds and thick petaled large open blooms. Last well cut.

PRESIDENT TAFT (H. T.) Shining intense deep pink. Large and fragrant. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

RADIANCE (H. T.) Rosy carmine, large full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long stiff stems.

RAINBOW (T.) Coral pink striped crimson. Thrifty.

RHEA REID (H. T.) Rich velvety red. Very fragrant.

ROGER LAMBERLIN (H. P.) Deep velvety crimson with irregular notched petals edged white, resembling a double red petunia. Fragrant.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON, (Pink) (B.) Flesh pink with shadings of peach-blow. Large, double, fragrant. A splendid rose.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON, (White) (B.) Much like above but of beautiful creamy white tinted lemon yellow.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING (T.) Blendings of delicate pinks and yellows. Fine long buds and full flowers.

SUNBURST (H. T.) Glorious shades of Coppery orange to golden yellow. Long pointed buds. Fine stiff stems.

SUNSET (T.) Rich golden amber shaded dark ruddy copper.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.) Cherry red. Very large.

WELLESLEY (H. T.) Bright clear salmony rose with reverse of petals silvery rose. Tall stiff stems. Good.

WILLIAM NOTTING (H. T.) Bright rosy cerise. Large and full, delicate perfume.

WINNIE DAVIS (T.) Apricot pink shading to flesh pink. Opens very double like a camellia. Prolific bloomer.

WM. R. SMITH (T.) Creamy white shaded rose pink to salmon pink. Long stiff stems. Vigorous. Good.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Fran Karl Druschki



Paul Neyron

Palms.

One of our chief specialties is the growing of **PALMS** for outdoor planting. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display as Palms. They add a dignified beauty to any spot.

The more hardy classes can be grown farther north than generally thought. **NOTE THE HARDY VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR OUTSIDE PLANTING AS FAR NORTH AS DALLAS AND SHREVEPORT.**

WASHINGTON PALMS. (*Washingtonia*). A group or type of tall growing graceful fan palms, native of the western part of America. Named for and in honor of George Washington. These are the palms that have made California famous as a palm state, and are as well adapted to South Texas, the Gulf Coast and Florida as California. Growth is rapid, making large specimens in a few years if provided with reasonable fertility and moisture.

FILIPERA. (*Washingtonia filifera*). Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated with many filaments of thread-like fibres, long erect leaf stems, most attractive and desirable variety for street or lawn planting. Hardy at San Antonio and Austin.

ROBUSTA. (*Washingtonia Robusta*). Large, deep green leaves, not deeply serrated, sturdy, shorter and somewhat recurved leaf stems. Makes a compact rounded head. Not quite as hardy as Filifera but keeps its color better, leaves never turning yellow. For planting within 100 miles of the coast this is by far the most desirable variety of the Washingtonia class.

PHOENIX, OR DATE PALMS. A group of exotic palms with long, graceful, recurved, pinnate leaves of exceeding

beauty and grandeur, one of which varieties produces the date of commerce. The larger growing varieties of the Phoenix or Date Palm thrive in southern Texas and along the Gulf Coast and Florida, making most remarkable growth, attaining large size in comparatively few years. The Phoenix or Date Palms, with their large, graceful, swaying leaves or branches, gives a most charming and tropical effect to lawns, grounds or avenues.

CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM. (*Phoenix Canariensis*). The noblest of all the Phoenixes, one of the most majestic palms in cultivation. Large, graceful recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, attaining fifteen to twenty feet height and spread in a few years. Hardy 100 miles from the coast, may be grown farther north by giving some protection from cold.

RECLINATA. (*Phoenix reclinata*). Similar to Canariensis but not of as rapid growth, and does not attain as large size. Desirable for planting where space will not admit the use of the larger growing palms. Special price, each size, C—75c; D—\$1; E—\$2.25; F—\$3; G—\$4; H—\$6.

A prominent California grower says: "The Hardy Palms undoubtedly constitute the chief glory of our California vegetation and go farther toward creating and maintaining the semi-tropical appearance than any other class of trees or plants."

Trees and Plants for the South



Washington Palms.

COMMERCIAL DATE PALM. (*Phoenix dactylifera*). The variety which with its many sub varieties produce the dates of commerce. Leaves large, usually erect and rigid, suckers profusely, not as artistic or desirable for ornamental planting as *Canariensis*. To produce fruit it requires both male and female trees. Sex cannot be determined until they reach bearing age.

SABAL PALM. A large fan leaved, large growing palm. Native to the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast sections. Desirable for lawns and avenues. Perfectly hardy, withstanding temperatures near zero. It grows in the natural forest as far north as the Carolina coast. By the protection afforded in cities and about buildings this palm can be grown as far north as Dallas and Shreveport and their liberal use would add greatly to the landscape effect of sections that far north.

PRICES for Washington, Canary Island Date, Commercial Date and Sabal Palms only—for prices other varieties see following descriptions.

	Each.	10	100
C—12 to 18 inches, 2 yr., commencing to show character leaves	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
D—18 to 24 inches, 2 year, well characterized .....	.90	8.00	75.00
E—2 to 3 feet, 2 to 3 in. diameter	1.75	16.00	135.00
F—3 to 4 feet, 3 to 4 in. diameter	2.50	20.00	165.00
G—4 to 5 feet, 4 to 5 in. diameter	3.25	28.00	225.00
H—5 to 7 feet, 5 to 7 in. diameter	4.50	36.00	280.00
K—7 to 9 feet, 7 to 9 in. diameter	6.00	50.00	400.00
M—8 to 10 feet, 9 to 12 in. diameter..	10.00	75.00	600.00
N—Very large, 12 to 18 in. diameter..	15.00	110.00	.....
P—Extra large, 18 to 24 in. diameter..	20.00	.....	.....
(Established in pots, tubs or boxes double above price).			

Some sizes of E and F and all of sizes larger are field grown and are taken up with a small ball of earth burlaped and crated around the roots. These plants ready for shipment will weigh from 50 to over 250 pounds each.

COCOS PALM. Small fruited cocoanut palms. This is among the most graceful and artistic type for decoration or avenue planting.

PLUMOSA. (*Cocos Plumosa*). Grows to 40 or 50 feet, trunk straight, erect, leaves 10 to 15 feet, erect and spreading. Hardy in South Florida and extreme South Texas. Special price, each size, C—\$1; D—\$2.50; E—\$3; F—\$3.50; G—\$4; H—\$6.

AUSTRALIAN COCOANUT. (*Cocos australis*). Small, graceful palm, with slender, upright, recurved leaves. Grows to 8 or 10 feet. Hardy about as far north as Sabal. Very desirable and should be extensively used wherever palms of any kind are planted. Special price, each size, B—75c; C—\$1.00; D—\$1.50; E—\$2.50; F—\$3.50; G—\$5; H—\$7.50.

ERYTHEA ARMATA. "Blue Palm." 40 feet. Leaves are extremely glaucous, giving the plant a silvery blue hue. Leaf-stalks armed with curving spines. Extremely showy and entirely distinct from other palms. Growth comparatively slow. Hardy 100 miles from coast. Special price, each size. D—\$1.50; E—\$2.50; F—\$3.50; G—\$5.

WIND MILL PALM. (*Chamaerops excelsa*). Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, a unique and valuable variety. Can be grown as far north as Dallas Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia. Special price, each size. B—50c; C—75c; D—\$1.25; E—\$2.50; F—\$3.50; G—\$5.

CHINESE FAN PALM. (*Latania Borbonica*). Moderately hardy, will withstand some frost. Chiefly used as a house palm. Price, B—50c; C—75c; D—\$1.50; E—\$2.50.

KENTIA BELMOREANA. This fine palm is a valuable addition to our collection. Its leaves are pinnate, dark green, and so beautifully crisp as to gain for it the name of "Curly Palm." It is very elegant and graceful in habit. Too tender to plant in open where there is much frost. Plants in 4-inch pots, 50c each; in 5-inch pots, 75c and \$1 each; in 6-inch pots, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

ROYAL PALM. (*Oriodoxia regia*). Handsome stately palm of very rapid growth. When small makes most desirable house or conservatory palm. Too tender for open planting except in extreme South Texas and Mexico. Price, E—\$1; F—\$1.25; G—\$2; H—\$2.50.



Canary Island Date Palm.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Royal Palms.

Heavy, stiff spike or saber-like leaves, sturdy defensive growth and appearance. Leaves edged with small sharp teeth or prickles. Splendid for lawn. C—40c; D—50; E—75c.

VARIATED CENTURY PLANT. (*Americana Variegata*). Same as above except it has yellow stripings and edgings on the leaves. C—50c; D—60c; E—\$1.

SAGO PALM. (*Cycas revoluta*). A dwarf growing palm with dark green feathery leaves. Splendid for pot and tub culture; very hardy and grows well planted in the open under partial shade. Price, 2-3 leaves, 40c; 3-5 leaves, 60c; 5-8 leaves, \$1; 8-12 leaves, \$1.50; 12-18 leaves, \$2.50. Few specimens at from \$4 to \$10 each.

SISAL HEMP PLANT. (*Agave sisalana*). An attractive ornamental plant. The fibre contained in the body of the leaves is valuable for making cordage. Price, C—25c, \$2 per 10; D—40c, \$3 per 10.

CENTURY PLANT. (*Agave americana*).



The Fruiting Date Palm

BLUE LEAVED CENTURY PLANT. (*Agave rigidi*). Leaves straighter, thinner and narrower than either of the above varieties. Color dark bluish green. C—40c; D—50c; E—75c.

SPANISH BAYONET. (*Yucca aloifolia*). Upright growing plant with stiff double-edged, pointed leaves and centered with a stem bearing great clusters of creamy white flowers. Sizes, B—25c; C—35c; D—75c.

Hardy Coniferous Evergreen Trees.

The following list includes Arborvitae, Cedars, Junipers and Retinisporas—a choice list. Every variety offered in this list is meritorious and is adapted to planting on any Southern land which will grow other plants or crops successfully. Coniferous trees are very necessary in all formal landscape work and may be used to splendid advantage in any ornamental planting. We recommend handling all this class balled.

Arborvitae.

DWARF GOLDEN. (*B. aurea nana*). Fine plant of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich golden tipped foliage. Always beautiful, from the little plant until it attains full size.

FILIFORMIS. A Japanese variety with thread-like foliage. A distinct novelty. Very desirable for lawns as well as tubs; of compact habit.

GLOBE. (*B. Globosa*). Round, globe-shaped head, full, compact growth. Dark green foliage. Splendid for lawn planting.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. (*Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis*). Tall, open, graceful growth. Fine thread-like foliage. Should be in every collection.

PRICE DWARF GOLDEN FILIFORMIS, GLOBE AND AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE ONLY.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10.
E—	2 to 2½ ft. Medium	\$0.80	\$ 7.00
F—	2½ to 3 ft. Standard	1.00	8.50
G—	3 to 3½ ft. Large	1.50	12.50
H—	3½ to 4 ft. Extra	2.00	17.50
K—	4 ft. Specimens	3.00	25.00

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

COMPACTA. (*B. Compacta*). Handsome, upright grower; attractive, drak green foliage. Splendid for lawns, screens, hedges and massing. D, E, F, G.

GOLDEN. (*B. semper aurea*). This is one of the finest golden varieties of Arborvitae; always retains the beautiful golden color; good grower, upright, symmetrical, graceful and rich in appearance. D, E, F, G.

ELEGANT. (*B. Elegantissima*). Tall, slender, very graceful grower. Dark green foliage. G, H.

PYRAMIDAL. (*B. Pyramidalis*). Erect, symmetrical growth. Grows to considerable height, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet. Compact branches and foliage, forming a pyramidal shade. Pea-green foliage. One of the best varieties. E, F, G, H.

ROSEDALE. (*B. Rosedale*). A very handsome variety. Foliage dark green and plume-like, but very compact. This is a most attractive border for lawns, roadways and walks and is unexcelled for massing. D, E, F, G.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA. A dwarf, dense, globose bush with attractive, golden, variegated foliage. Very valuable for small gardens, rockeries, or wherever small slow-growing conifers are needed.

PRICE COMPACTA, GOLDEN, ELEGANT, PYRAMIDAL AND ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE AND RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA.

	Each.	10.
D—1½ to 2 ft. Small	\$0.50	\$ 4.00
E—2 to 3 ft. Medium	.60	5.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Large	.80	7.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Specimens	1.50	12.50
H—5 to 7 ft. Specimens	2.00	17.50

NOTE sizes we have of each following descriptions.
(Price Balled 50% Additional).

Trees and Plants for the South



Elegant Arb.

Golden Arb.
Standard Red Cedar

Pyramidal Arb.

Dwf. Golden Arb.

Red Cedar

Retinispora

CHINESE. (B. Orientalis). Pale golden green; upright, thrifty grower; fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Can be kept into a compact tree by frequent careful pruning. Our stock has been pruned and is handsome and shapely. The medium sizes make beautiful hedges giving immediate effect.

PRICE CHINESE ARBORVITAE.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			each	Each.	10.	100.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Light	.....	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$1.70
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	.30	.25	2.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium	.....	.40	.30	2.50
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	.35	.30	25.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Extra large	.....	.45	4.00	30.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Extra specimens	.....	.60	5.00	40.00

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

Cedars and Cypress

CEDAR DEODORA. (Cedrus deodora). Sometimes called Himalayan cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; native to the Himalayan mountains. Foliage is an attractive bluish-green, the young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the finest and most beautiful ornamental cedars for the South.

Size.	Height.		By mail			
			Each.	Each.	10.	10.
C—	1 to 1½ ft.	Light	.....	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$ 4.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	.70	.60	5.50
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium	.....	.....	1.00	9.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	.....	1.50	12.00

(Price Balled 50% Additional).

CEDAR, JAPANESE (Cryptomeria Japonica). A tall graceful forest and timber tree, native to the mountains of Japan. This is the most valuable timber tree of its native country. It is a beautiful and majestic shade tree.

RED CEDAR (Juniperus Virginiana). A sturdy, thrifty, strong growing cedar. Native and well adapted to cultivation for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower.

C. SEMPERVIRENS PYRAMIDALIS. The true Italian cypress. A well known and popular conifer; most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height 60 to 80 feet.

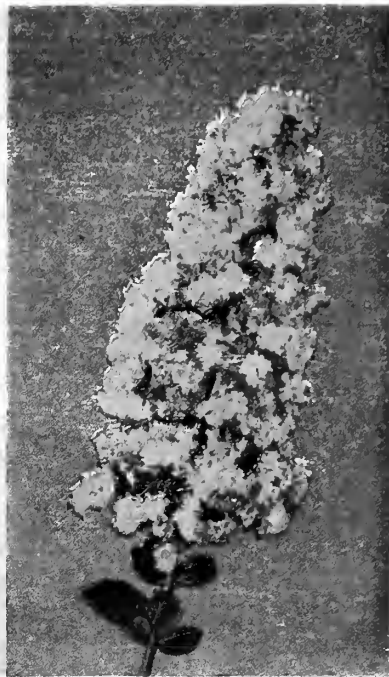
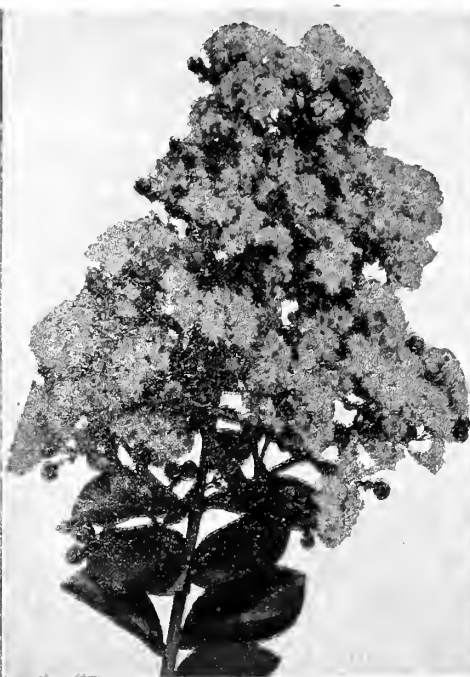
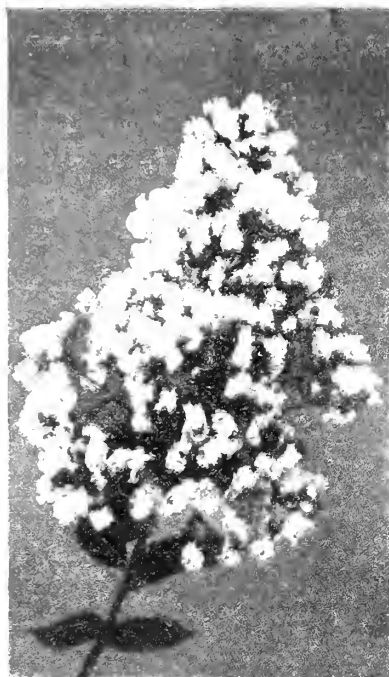
C. SEMPERVIRENS ROYALII. A hybrid form, still more compact than the above, more slender and sharp pointed at the apex. Very small branches radiate from a central stem. A distinct and desirable species. Reaches a height of 50 to 60 feet.

PRICES OF JAPANESE AND RED CEDAR, ITALIAN PYRAMIDAL AND ROYAL CYPRESS.

		Each.	10.
E—	2 to 3 ft. Small	.....	\$0.60 \$ 5.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Medium	.....	.80 6.50
G—	4 to 5 ft. Large	.....	1.00 8.50
H—	5 to 6 ft. Extra	.....	1.50 12.50
K—	6 ft. up Specimens	.....	2.00

(Price balled 50% additional.)

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Crape Myrtle, the Grandest Flowering Shrub or Small Tree of the South.

Deciduous Shade Trees and Shrubs.

All deciduous shade trees we offer are hardy throughout the entire South. Prices for deciduous shade trees vary according to the character of growth and methods necessary for their propagation. They are listed in two groups with price following descriptions of each group.

NOTE: The capital letters A, B, C, D, etc., following the descriptions of each variety in the following pages, indicates the size of that variety which we have the most of. Please order sizes thus indicated.

GROUP 1.

BOX-ELDER (*Acer negundo*). A very popular, small, native shade tree, well adapted for planting on prairies or in trying positions. Has a profusion of attractive blossoms. F, G, H, K.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. A tall, quick-growing, broad-leaved shade tree. Very desirable in any location where a quick shade is desired. F, G, H, K, M.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*). Well known rapid growing tree. Desirable when young, older trees are brittle and at blooming time cover the ground with a cottony lint. G, H, K, M.

JAPANESE VARNISH. (*Sterculia platamifolia*). The varnish tree has smooth green bark and when young puts out stiff branches tipped with a cluster of tuft-like foliage, which rapidly develops into large strong branches and a perfect rounded symmetrical head. Large panicles of white, aromatic flowers appear in early summer. A very desirable quick-growing tree. G, H, K, M.

LOCUST-BLACK. (*Robinia pseudo acacia*). The black locust is a well-known, native, deciduous forest tree, tall and spreading. It is a thrifty grower and makes a splendid shade. G, H, K, M.

POPLAR-CAROLINA (*P. Caroliniensis*). A very distant tree in habit of growth, making a straight, upright, pyramidal head. G, H, K, M.

POPLAR-LOMBARDY (*Populus italica*). This is one of the most striking and picturesque of trees. Very valuable for lending distinction to massed plantings. G, H, K, M.

POPLAR-TULIP. (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A majestic tall-growing tree, sometimes attaining 150 to 190 feet. A very beautiful tree for park and avenue planting on account of its clean, bright green foliage and the large, attractive flowers. F, G, H, K, M.

SYCAMORE. (*Oriental plane*). A choice strain of the well-known tall growing avenue or shade tree. Very desirable shade or avenue tree where choice deciduous trees are desired for immediate effect. F, G, H, K, M.

PRICES OF SHADE TREES IN GROUP 1.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10.	100.
F-3	to 4 ft. Small	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
G-4	to 5 ft. Medium	.35	3.00	25.00
H-5	to 7 ft. Large	.50	4.00	35.00
K-7	to 9 ft. Extra large	.75	6.50	60.00
M-9	to 12 ft. Heavy Specimen	1.00	9.00	75.00

Extra heavy specimens, 12 to 15 feet, at \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

Trees and Plants for the South



Texas Umbrella

GROUP 2.

ASH-EXCELSIOR. (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Large, rapid growing shade tree. G, H, K, M.

ASH-FLOWERING. (*Fraxinus ornus*). Quick grower, symmetrical shape, moderate size. Produces a profusion of fragrant blossoms. G, H, K, M.

ASH-GREEN. (*Fraxinus viridis*). A native ash of sturdy growth, rugged and hardy; upright, symmetrical, with well-rounded head. Quick grower. G, H, K, M.

ASH-AMERICAN. (White). (*Fraxinus americana*). Large, ornamental, spreading tree. A delightful shade tree. F, G, H, K, M.

CYPRESS BALD. (*Taxodium distichum*). Handsome, shade, ornamental, or avenue tree of slender growth with light, feathery foliage. G, H, K, M.

ELM-CORK. (*Ulmus americana racemosa*). Native elm, attaining 100 feet with a beautiful, round-topped head. F, G, H, K.

ELM-WHITE. (*Ulmus americana*). The common, native, broad spreading elm. The elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade F, G, H, K, M.

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis occidentalis*). Large, broad-spreading shade tree. Desirable for avenue planting. G, H, K, M.

MAPLE-SILVER LEAF. (*Acer saccharinum*). Large tree, attaining 120 feet. Tops of leaves are a rich green, while the under side is a beautiful silvery white. A very graceful and desirable avenue tree. F, G, H, K, M.

MAPLE-SCARLET. (*Acer rubrum*). Similar to silver maple, except that the leaves are a pale glaucous green beneath, and bears beautiful scarlet flowers before leaves come out. Fine for park, avenue and home planting. F, G, H, K.

SOAP TREE. (*Sapindus saponaria*). A small tree with rough grayish bark. Fruit has the natural properties of a good toilet soap. Desirable and well adapted for lawn culture. G, H, K.

SWEET GUM. (*Liquidamber styraciflua*). Of our native trees, none is more attractive, symmetrical or valuable than the sweet gum for ornamental effects or for shade. Foliage is dark green, shaped similar to the maple leaf. Gorgeous autumn effects. F, G, H, K, M.

SALT CEDAR. (*Tamarix*). An attractive, low-growing, small, deciduous cedar tree. Can be used to good advantage in landscaping. Especially desirable for planting along coast lines or near salt water. We offer the following four varieties.

TAMARIX AFRICANO. A gnarled and unique tree. E, F, G.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA. (*T. Japonica*). Slender willow growth. Plume-like foliage. E, F, G, H.

TAMARIX GALLICA. (French Tamarisk). Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer. E, F, G.

TAMARIX ODESSANA. (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, desirable. E, F, G.

TALLOW TREE, OR CHINESE TALLOW. (*Sapinum sebiferum*). A small tree attaining 30 to 40 feet. Berries have an oil coating which is used in making candles in Asia. Nice lawn shade. We consider this a much better tree than the Poplars. E, F, G, H, K, M.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. (*Melia azadarach umbraculiformis*). A sub-variety of the China tree; but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun. E, F, G, H, K, M.

PRICES OF SHADE TREES IN GROUP 2.

Size.	Height.		By mail each	Each.	10.	100.
B—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Small	.....	.45	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Medium	.....	.....	.45	4.00	35.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.....	.60	5.00	45.00
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra large	.....	.....	1.00	7.50	65.00
M—9 to 12 ft.	Extra specimens	.....	.....	1.25	10.00	80.00
Extra heavy specimens \$2 to \$4 each, 12 to 15 feet.						

CATALPA BUNGII. This tree is formed by budding or grafting the Bungii top on Catalpa Speciosa stock or body. The Speciosa stock is straight, upright grower, while the Bungii forms a low, spreading, well rounded head, making a very attractive, round canopy topped shade tree. We recommend them for planting along wire fence lines and as soon as bodies are 3 or 4 inches in diameter stapling fence to them, making best of live fence posts with beautiful umbrella shaped top over each post. The Bungii dwarfs the tree so they never get too large or sap the land far enough to be objectionable. The effect is striking and novel.

PRICES OF CATALPA BUNGII ONLY.

	Each.	10.	100.
H—5 to 6 feet, grafted heads	\$0.40	\$3.00
K—6 to 7 feet, grafted heads50	4.00
M—7 to 8 feet, grafted heads65	5.50
			45.00



Bungii Catalpa

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



The Oaks as Shade Trees

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

CRAPE MYRTLE. (*Lagerstroemia indica*). A well known, hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders ornamental groups, screens and shrubby groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson variety is especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson bloom making a striking contrast with the green.

CRIMSON. Strong upright grower; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

DWARF CRIMSON. A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubby groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form.

PINK. Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers. Poor for tree form.

PURPLE. Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac purple shading to bluish pink as flowers fade.

WHITE. Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Somewhat difficult to train into tree form.

DOGWOOD. (*Cornus florida*). Strong growing shrub or small tree, making a good size, spreading bushy top. Large bracts of flowers appear in spring before the leaves, making the tree strikingly attractive. E, F, G, H.

DUCHA. An attractive Mexican deciduous tree 10 to 15 feet. Large bright glossy green leaves. Bunches white fragrant blooms.

MULBERRY-TEAS, WEeping. Grafted heads 4 to 6 feet from the ground. A most beautiful tree. Easy to grow. G, H.

PLUM-PURPLE LEAVED. (*Prunus pissardi*). An upright, thrifty, vigorous-growing plum tree with bright crimson and purple leaves. Unique and highly attractive. Specially valuable to give color to landscape effects. F, G, H.

POMEGRANATES FLOWERING. (*Punica granatum*). The flowering varieties of this plant are among the most gorgeously beautiful and conspicuous flowering shrubs in the South. We have some very choice varieties, as follows:

DOUBLE WHITE. (*P. G. alba flore plena*). Large, double white flowers, splendid for lawn specimens, massing, hedges and borders. E, F, G, H.

DOUBLE RED. (*P. G. rubra flore plena*). Similar to above, except is a beautiful, double, deep scarlet. E, F, G, H.

VARIEGATED. (*P. G. variegata*). Profuse blooming, with slight silvering on foliage and white and crimson variegated blossoms. E, F, G, H.

RED-BUD. (*Cersis canadensis*). Very ornamental small tree, producing a profusion of delicate, reddish-purple flowers early in spring before the foliage appears. Adapted throughout the South. F, G, H.

RED OSIER. (*Cornus sanguinea*). A desirable, strong-growing shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark, delicate foliage are very attractive. Clusters of white flowers followed by white, waxy berries. E, F, G, H.

SUMACH. (*Rhus glabra*). Smooth Sumach. Small tree of peculiar and unique habit of growth and appearance. Very valuable in massed planting or in wild landscape. E, F, G.

SUMACH. (*Rhus cotinas*). **Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.** Greatly admired for its cloudlike masses of very delicate flowers which from a distance resemble cloud of smoke. E, F, G.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA. Famous Ginkgo or Maiden Hair Tree. Handsome shade tree bearing small fruits containing edible nuts. D, E, F.

SOPHORA JAPONICA, or Japan Pagoda Tree. Pinnate leaves and white pea shaped flowers in drooping clusters. E, F, G.

WEeping WILLOW, SALIX BABLONICA. A native of Asia, long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful trees for lawn or park. E, F, G.

(The foregoing are largely used as small trees, the following as shrubs only.)

ALTHEA. (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Rose of Sharon. Upright growing, profuse flowering, deciduous shrub; blooms all summer. The following are the very choice varieties:

BOULE DE FEU. Double, light red.

BANNER. Double variegated.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. Double red.

TOTUS ALBA. Single, pure white.

ASSORTED COLORS. Best varieties mixed, including single and double red, pink and purple. Splendid for a flowering hedge or border. E, F, G, H.

THE PECAN

A most valuable Shade and Street Tree as well as for production of Nuts.

Trees and Plants for the South



Hydrangea Otaksa

BUDDLEYA LINDLEYANA. A shrub with dark green leaves usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of China. Flowers violet purple in dense arching racemes 4 to 8 inches long. D, E, F.

BARBERIS THUNBERGI. A graceful shrub of low dense habit. Leaves assume bright colors in autumn. Produces brilliant red berries. C, D, E.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. (Flowering Japan Quince). Has bright scarlet flowers in great profusion early in the spring. Is sometimes called Fire Bush because of its dazzling brilliancy when in bloom. D, E, F.

CORCHORUS JAPONICUS. (Globe Flower: Japanese Rose). This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. E, F, G.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf shrub covered with sprays of pure white flowers in early summer, very graceful. C, D, E, F, G.

DEUTZIA-PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white, back of petals pink. Tall grower, blooms about middle of April. C, D, E, F, G.

ELDERBERRY AMERICAN. (*Sambucus canadensis*). Large leaves, abundant crop of pinkish white blossoms, and pea-sized berries, which are used in making wine. E, F, G.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. A large shrub with erect green branches, flowers golden yellow. D, E, F.

FORSYTHIA SIEBOLDI. Low shrub with slender pendulous branches; leaves ovate; yellow flowers. C, D, E.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH. (*Lonicera Fragrantissima*). Strong growing variety; very fragrant, small white flowers appear in early spring before the leaves; retains foliage very late in autumn. D, E, F.

INDIAN CURRANT, OR CORAL BERRY. (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). A compact small bush suitable for massing or for forming undergrowth. Profuse flower spikes in summer and red fruit in fall and winter. C, D, E, F, G.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. (Garland or Sweet Syringa). Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion. D, E, F.

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS. A conspicuous variety with very large white flowers. D, E, F.

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEI. A showy and floriferous variety, leaves bright green, flowers white in short racemes, literally covering the branches. D, E, F.

POINCIANA DWARF RED. (*Sesbania Punicea*). Handsome shrub 6 to 10 feet foliage resembling false acacia. Racemes of bright vermillion flowers like sweet peas. F, G, H.

POINCIANA DWARF YELLOW. (*Poinciana Gillesei* or *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*). Beautiful shrub 8 to 10 feet with fine acacia like foliage and great terminal clusters of gorgeous yellow crapy blooms with long flowing scarlet stamens. D, E, F, G, H.

ROSE ACACIA. (*Robina hispida*). A shrub, 4 to 8 feet high. All parts of the plant except the flowers are bristly or hairy. Rose colored flowers. D, E, F, G.

STRAWBERRY BUSH. (*Euonymus americana*). Upright shrub 3 to 8 feet. Yellowish, reddish-green flowers. Very ornamental. C, D, E.

SUMACH. (*Rhus aromatica*). Fragrant. Attains 3 to 8 feet. Will grow anywhere. It is a most desirable plant for forming undergrowth in wild picturesque planting. C, D, E, F.

SPIREA. A valuable, graceful and highly attractive flowering shrub. May be used to good advantage for borders, hedges, specimens or planting en masse. We offer the following varieties:

Billardi. Attains 6 feet, very graceful. Flowers bright pink, borne in panicles 5 to 8 inches long. C, D, E, F.

Douglasi. Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes. C, D, E, F.

Van Houtte. This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring flowering spiraeas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white. C, D, E, F.

Anthony Waterer.

A bright crimson dwarf and dense in growth; blooms throughout the entire season. C, D, E.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. (Sweet Shrub). Flowers double of a chocolate color, very fragrant. C, D, E, F.

VITEK AGNUS-CASTUS. (Chaste Tree). This is a valuable shrub, or medium - growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time. Known in South Texas as Lavender Tree. E, F, G, H.

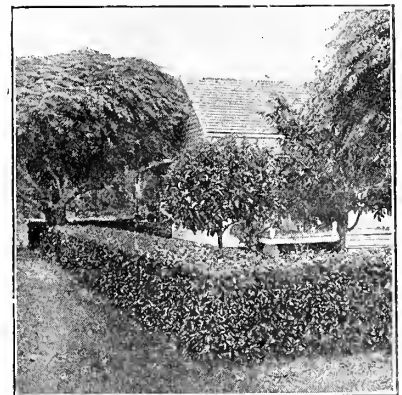
WEIGELA. (*Diervilla Rosa*). Shrub of spreading habit and very showy flowers. C, D, E, F.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. (*Chilopsis Saligna*). A tall growing shrub of Southwest Texas. The flowers are a large, corolla-like tube, divided into five lobes, edge crimped; similar to catalpa flowers. Leaves resemble the willow. Two varieties, white and lilac. E, F, G, H.

PRICES SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

(Note sizes we can supply by letter following descriptions).

	Each by mail.	Each.	10.	100.
C— 1 to 1½ feet	.....\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
D—1½ to 2 feet	......35	.30	2.50	20.00
E— 2 to 3 feet	......45	.40	3.50	30.00
F— 3 to 4 feet	......60	.50	4.00	35.00
G— 4 to 5 feet	......60	.50	5.00	40.00
H— 5 to 7 feet	......75	.65	6.50	50.00



**Camphor as a Hedge
No Better Hedge Plant Grown**

Griffing Nurseries Catalog

Evergreen

Foliage and Flowering Shrubs.

ALGERITA OR CHAPARRAL (*Berberis trifoliata*). An evergreen shrub growing three to five feet high. Leaves dark green, 3 to 5-lobed, and spiny. The bright red berries make a striking appearance in the spring. The berries are acid, good-tasting, and used for making jelly. This shrub deserves planting everywhere, in hedges, and in masses alone or among other shrubs. C, D, E.

ABELIA (*A. grandiflora*). A hardy, free-flowering shrub, with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of tubular-shaped flowers from June to November. C, D, E.

BERBERIS JAPONICA (*Mahonia Japonica*; *Japanese Barberry*). This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub. C, 50c.; D, 75c.; E, \$1.00, balled.

CAMELIA JAPONICA. A favorite, old Southern flower, the demand for which is continually increasing. These plants are mostly imported; while we secure our young stock plants from most reliable sources, we can not always guarantee that plants will come true to color. We offer a good collection, every plant is good and will please you. B—\$1.00, C—\$1.50, D—\$2.00. Balled or in pots.

COTONEASTER (*Simonsi*, or *Nepalensis*). Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best. D, E, F.

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia florida*). This well known, evergreen flowering shrub is a favorite everywhere; large, glossy, green leaves and pure white double flowers in wonderful profusion and delicious fragrant. C, D, E, F.

CAPE JASMINE, DWARF (*Gardenia radicans*). Very compact and dainty with miniature flowers of same texture and fragrance as above.

	Each.	Per 10.
B—6—12 inch, very bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00
C—12—18 inch, very bushy	1.00	7.50
Specimen Plants	1.50	up

(Balled, 50% Additional.)

EUONYMUS (*E. japonica*). An upright, attractive, evergreen shrub, with compact branches and rich, dark green foliage. Splendid for hedges, specimens, or for formal landscaping. D, E, F, G.

EUONYMUS. Golden and silver variegated varieties of above. D, E, F.

FILARIA AUGUSTIFOLIA. A graceful shrub with spreading branches and narrow dull green leaves. In early summer it bears numerous small white fragrant flowers followed by small dark fruits. C, D, E.

JASMINUMS, OR JASMINES. The Jasmies are among the prettiest and most fragrant of our Southern shrubs. We offer the following choice varieties:

Grand Duke. Double bush Jasmine bearing sweetly scented white flowers in great profusion.

Grandiflorum (*Dwarf Star Jasmine*). Flowers pure white and star-shaped, very useful for bordering walks and shrubbery beds.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double Jasmine, pure white, fragrant flowers in bloom all summer. One of the finest.

Sambac (*Arabian Jasmine*). Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine, single, sweetly-scented flowers, in great profusion all the summer.

Price of the above Jasmies: C—35c. each, \$3.00 per 10; D—45c. each, \$4.00 per 10. Larger specimens \$1.00 each.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (*Wax Privet*). The handsomest privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in Spring, which are followed by black ber-

ries that remain all through the Winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects.

We also have them grafted on straight 2 to 4 foot standards, and having compact, symmetrical heads. In this form they are very attractive.

LIGUSTRUM, VARIEGATED, WAX. Very similar to above, but leaves are beautifully mottled with a lighter shade of green and lemon yellow. Keeps its color perfectly at all times. Vigorous grower. Hardy.

LIGUSTRUM MARGINATUM AURIUM. Golden margined privet, large leaves edged with yellow. Stands sun well.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA. Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for small shade trees if trained to standards.

We believe this to be identical with *Ligustrum Nepalense* or *Napal Privet*.

PRICES FOR ABOVE FOUR VARIETIES LIGUSTRUMS.

	Each.	10.
C—1 to 1½ feet, bushy, balled	\$0.40	\$3.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, bushy, balled .....	.60	5.00
E—2 to 3 feet, bushy, balled	1.00	8.00
F—3 to 4 feet, heavy, balled	1.50	12.00
G—4 to 5 feet, standard wax varieties only, balled	1.25	
H—5 to 7 feet, standard wax varieties only, balled	2.00	

LEUCOPHYLLUM TEXANUM. Evergreen ashen colored foliage that shows well all through the year. Several times during the summer when a rain comes after a drought the bush is almost a solid mass of pale lilac or mauve colored flowers; fine for contrast effects. C, D, E.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA (*M. Har.*) (*Evr.*) (*Banana Shrub*). A desirable shrub producing yellowish white flowers edged with maroon, with banana-like fragrance. C—60c. each; D—\$1.00 each.

NANDINA DOMESTICA (*Japanese Nandina*). Upright habit reaching height of 6 feet. Leaves compound with numerous small leaflets, rich red when young, at maturity dark green, assuming beautiful coppery tones in winter. Flowers white in panicles, very numerous. Balled only. C, \$1; D, \$1.50; E, \$2.

OLEANDER (*Nerium*). The Oleander is well known and decidedly popular, attractive, and desirable throughout the South. Free flowering and a quick grower. We offer the following:

White (*N. grandiflorum*). Single white flowers of good size in large clusters. C, D, E, F, G, H.

Pink (*N. splendens*). Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting. C, D, E, F, G, H.

PITTISPORUM (*P. tobira*). A most beautiful, spreading, evergreen shrub, attains 6 to 12 feet. Very full branched, full foliated and compact. Can be trained to any shape. Dark green foliage, small white flowers. C, D, E, F.

PITTISPORUM VARIEGATED (*P. T. variegata*). Similar to preceding except has silver-white edged foliage. C, 75c.; D, \$1; E, \$1.25.

TREE MIGNONETTE. **MEXICAN RESADA** (*Lawsonia alba*). Shrub, bearing clean white flowers and of a most delicate fragrance. B, C, D, E, F.

TABICHIN. Graceful shrub with acacia-like foliage and striking orange colored blooms late in summer. D, E, F, G.

TEA JAPAN (*Camellia theaifera*). Evergreen shrub or small tree, attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, dark green foliage. Very attractive for specimens or massed planting. The tea of commerce. Balled only. C, 80c.; D, \$1.25; E, \$2.

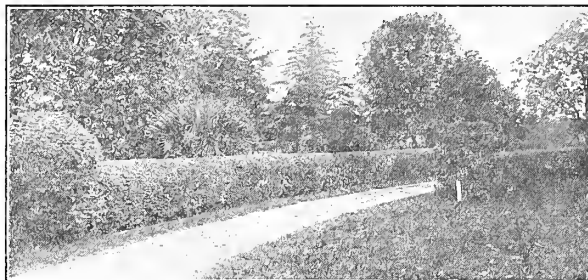
NOTE: Before ordering, please note the sizes of each variety which we can furnish, as is indicated by the letters following descriptions—A, B, C, etc.

Trees and Plants for the South

PRICES OF EVERGREEN, FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE GIVEN

Size	Height.		By mail		10.	100.
			Each.	Each.		
B—	8 to 12 inches.	Light	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$15.00
C—	12 to 18 inches.	Light	.30	.25	2.25	20.00
D—	18 to 24 inches.	Small	.45	.40	3.50	30.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Medium	.70	.60	5.50	45.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Large	.85	.75	6.00	70.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Specimen	1.00		9.00	80.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Extra specimen	1.25		12.00	

(Price Balled 50% additional)



Armoor River Privet Hedge

Other Trees and Plants Recommended for Hedges, Borders and Screens.

(See descriptions and prices under the different classes).
Althea, Arborvitae Chinese, Bamboo, Camphor, Deutzia Eucalyptus, Ligustrum (all varieties), Laurel Cherry, (the Wild Peach), Lespedeza (Japan Bush Clover), Oleanders, Pampas Grass, Pomegranate Flowering, Pittisporum.

Bamboo, Ornamental Grasses, Etc.

BAMBOO ARGENTEA. Japanese; attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking. No objectionable runners.

BAMBOO ARGENTEA-STRATA. Same as Argentea, except that leaves are beautifully striped green and white. Strong grower and hardy.

BAMBOO FALCATA. Height 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

BAMBOO VERTICILLATA. Canes striped yellow. Rank grower, 20 to 25 feet. Makes fine clumps, very hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

JAPAN BUSH CLOVER (Lespedeza sieboldi). A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for screens, hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom. Purple blooms.

LESPEDEZA JAPONICA. White variety similar to above.

EULALIA (Miscanthus). Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties:

E. Univittata. Dark solid green leaves.

E. Variegata. White striping lengthwise of the leaves.

E. Zebrina. White or golden striping across leaves.

LEMON GRASS. A small growing ornamental grass, desirable for specimens or low screens; dark green and variegated.

PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium argenteum). The finest of all tall plume grasses. Attains 10 to 20 feet, topped with beautiful plumes. We offer dark green, or variegated varieties.

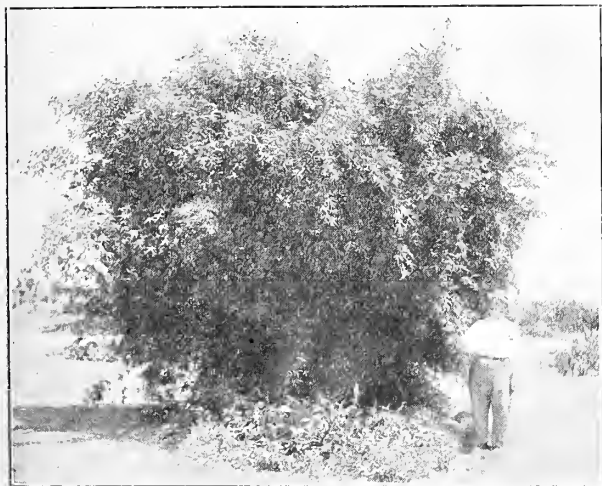
PRICES BAMBOOS, JAPAN CLOVER AND ORNA- MENTAL GRASS CLUMPS.

Size	By mail		10.
	each	Each.	
Small Clumps, 4 to 6 canes	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$2.50
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes		.35	3.00
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes		.50	4.00

Extra large specimen clumps at \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PRICE BAMBOO FOR WINDBREAKS.

Bamboo is a most serviceable and satisfactory wind-break plant. Makes a solid impenetrable wall 15 to 30 feet high. We offer non-suckering varieties. Special price rooted canes or sets \$2 per 10, \$13 per 100.



Bamboo Verticillata

Hedge and Border

Trees and Plants.

Nothing adds so much to the yard or grounds as a well-kept hedge along walks or drives or informal borders for dividing grounds from other property or premises.

AMMOOR RIVER PRIVET. (Ligustrum amurensis). This is the most popular and valuable hedge plant for the South. Is evergreen, very dense in growth, a rich dark green, very compact; grows and establishes a good hedge in one year. Very hardy and well adapted to general planting in the South.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. (Ligustrum ovalifolium). A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly green leaves. Will grow and make a splendid hedge almost anywhere.

PRICES AMMOOR RIVER AND CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

	Each.	10.	100.	1000.
D—18 to 24 in. Medium, 1 yr.	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$35.00
E—2 to 3 ft. Heavy, 1 yr.	.15	1.25	6.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium, 2 yr.	.20	1.50	9.00	55.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Extra large, 2 yr.	.25	1.75	13.00	75.00

D, by mail, each, 15c; E, by mail, each, 19c.

Griffing Nurseries Catalog



Pampas Grass (*Gynerum Argentrum*)
A most desirable boundary hedge plant

Vines and Creepers.

AKEBIA QUINATA. A Japanese vine with beautiful foliage and fragrant, purple blooms in spring followed by curious little banana like fruits.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpet-vine). The popular orange-red flowered trumpet vine.

BIGNONIA SPECIOSA. The blue flowered variety.

BLEEDING HEART (*Clerodendron Balfouri*). Rather tender vine with glossy green foliage and creamy white blooms with crimson hearts. From pots only.

BOUGAINVILLEA (glabra). Popular Japanese paper vine. Climber with gorgeous magenta red paper-like flowers lasting well. This also can be trimmed to make handsome shrubs or box plants for porches. Large sizes quoted on application. From pots only.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA (red blooms); CRISPA (blue); JACKMANII (purple); PANICULATA (white); VITICELLA (rosy purplish). Splendid rank climbers everyone should have.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Both plain and variegated, low growing creepers.

HONEYSUCKLE, GOLDEN NETTED, (*Lonicera aurea reticula*). Leaves netted with yellow. Creamy white blooms.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN (*Lonicera japonica*). Glossy green leaves, white blooms turning buff. Very fragrant.

IVY, BOSTON (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general Southern planting; is evergreen, glossy and very compact in growth.

IVY, ENGLISH (*Hedera helix*). Shiny evergreen leaves; clings to any smooth surface without support. Very vigorous grower.

IVY, TEXAS VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia texana*). In leaf earlier each season, and has much brighter green leaves all summer than ordinary Virginia Creeper. Leaves smaller. Creeps on wood or stone more closely than any vine we know.

IVY, VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Rapid dense evergreen climber. Suitable for covering porches, trellises, buildings and pergolas.

JASMINES. Several classes of our most desirable vines famous for their exquisitely fragrant yellow or white blooms.

CAROLINA YELLOW JASMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

GRACEFUL JASMINE (*Jasminum gracillimum*). Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant, splendid for arbors and porches.

STAR JASMINE (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). Strong-growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters. From pots only.

STAR JASMINE, Variegated (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides variegated*). Variegated variety of the preceding variety. From pots only.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea grandiflora*). A very rapid, slender climber with attractive conspicuous blossoms.

ROSA DE MONTANA, OR MOUNTAIN ROSE (*Antigonon leptopus*). A most rapid-growing vine, producing great sprays of clear pink flowers during summer and fall. From pots only.

RUBBER CLIMBING (*Ficus repens*). The most perfect creeper known. Its creeping and clinging tendencies are greater than in any other known plant. Has small round or oval glossy leaves, short stems. A very tenacious and beautiful climber for covering any kind of walls. Will climb anything. From pots only.

SWAINSONIA ALBEFLOREA. Herbaceous trailing or climbing vine. Bright green foliage and pure white flowers. A window garden and bedding favorite. From pots only.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria sinensis*). Deciduous trailing vine of rapid growth. Has long panicles of purple blossoms preceding the foliage in early spring and summer.

PRICES OF VINES AND CREEPERS.

	By mail.	Each.	Per 10
B-6 to 12 inch	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$2.00
C-1 to 1½ feet .....	.40	.35	3.00
D-1½ to 2 feet .....	.55	.50	4.50
E-2 to 3 feet .....	.75	.65	6.00
F-3 to 4 feet .....		.85	8.00

Prices larger specimens on request.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

ACALYPHA, MARGINATA. Splendid bedding plant with large green leaves margin of various shades of red, pink and cream.

ACALYPHA MOSAICA. Another variety of this thrifty plant with wonderfully gorgeous mosaic-like markings of greens, yellows and reds.

Price Acalypha, 2½ inch pots, each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.00. By mail 18c. each.

ALTERNANTHERAS. Fine bedding plants of more compact growth, splendid for designs and carpet bedding. Varieties: **Aura Nana** (yellow leaved), **Brilliantissima** (brighter colored) and **Paronychioide** (variegated crimson, green and yellow). Price Alternantheras, 2½ inch pots, mail, each, 8c.; each, 6c.; per 10, 50c.; per 100, \$3.50.

COLEUS. All leading colorings of these splendid bedding plants, 2½ inch pots, by mail, each, 7c.; each, 5c.; per 10, 40c.; per 100, \$3.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Single varieties, assorted, make gorgeous display in fall. 2½ inch pots, 10c. each; 80c. per 10; by mail, \$1.00 per 10.

DAISY SHASTA. Magnificent white daisies 3 inches across. By mail, 15c. each; each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.

FERN, ASPARAGUS, PLUMOSA and SPRENGERII. Grand trailing ferns for hanging baskets and window boxes.

3 inch pots, by mail, 20c. each; each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25. 4 inch pots, by mail, 35c.; each, 25c.; per 10, \$2.00.

FERN, BOSTON (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*). Graceful drooping large fronds, 4 inch pots, 35c. to 50c. each; by mail, 40c. to 60c. each.

FERN, PLUMED SCOTTI (*Nephrolepis Scholzei*). Beautiful ruffled plumed form of the scotti fern, 4 inch pots, 50c. to 65c. each; by mail, 60c. to 75c. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA. These make dainty table plants while small and also fine for decorating rooms or for porch boxes. 4 inch pots, by mail, 45c.; each, 35c.; 5 inch pots, by mail, 60c.; each, 50c.

Trees and Plants for the South

HIBISCUS. Double scarlet and orange, and single scarlet. These are among our most valuable larger bedding plants having pleasing bright glossy green leaves and producing gorgeous flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Strong plants from pots, by mail, 25c.; each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

HYDRANGEA. Otaksa, pinkish mauve; Thomas Hogg, pure white; Radiance, delicate pink; our grandest bedding plant. Large clusters of gorgeous blooms lasting well through spring and summer. Thrive best on north side of house or with partial shade. From pots, small, by mail, 45c.; each, 35c. Medium, by mail, 60c.; each, 50c.

MALVAVISCUS DRUMMONDII. Native of Texas, attractive bright green foliage and bright red flowers not unlike fuchsias. In constant bloom all summer. Strong plants, by mail, 40c.; each, 35c.; per 10, \$2.50.

PALMS, see Page 36 or 37.

POINSETTIA (Euforbia pulcherrima). The ever popular Christmas plant with the large brilliant scarlet blooms. From pots, small size, 25c.; medium, 40c.; by mail, 35c. and 50c.

PANDANUS UTILIS. Most handsome plant for pots or urns resembling pineapple plant. Gracefully drooping leaves with red spines along edges, small, 50c.; medium, 75c.; large, \$1.50; by mail, 65c. to \$1.00.

PANDANUS VEITCHII. Leaves beautifully striped white. From pots, small, 75c.; medium, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.00 to \$1.50; large, \$2.50.

RUBBER PLANTS (Ficus Elastica). 50c. to \$5.00; by mail, 60c. to \$1.00.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA. Splendid plant for poorly lighted halls or where exposed to dust or neglect. Heavy thick stiff dark green leaves mottled lighter green. Small, by mail, 30c.; each, 25c.; medium, by mail, 50c.; each, 45c.; large, by mail, 85c.; each, 75c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum). Splendid free flowering bedding plants, whites, pinks and yellows. From pots. Strong plants, by mail, 13c. each; each, 10c.; per 10, 75c.; per 100, \$5.00.

Cannas and Other Bulbous Plants

Cannas are among our most valuable foliage plants. The better varieties offered here, most of which are new, will give a most beautiful tropical effect to your lawn. They should be used for bedding, massing and for borders. Cannas are very easy to grow and will sprout up from old bulbs year after year.

CHOICE NEW AND ORCHID VARIETIES.

Price, mail, 15c.; each, 12c.; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Alfred Mathew, deep red; Alice Hally, orange, yellow spots; Allemania, orange red; Beacon, rich carmine; Brilliant, yellow and red; Gemax, orange-scarlet yellow stripes; Hungaria, rosy pink; Imperial Mount Blanc, cream color; King Humbert, scarlet, bronze foliage; Mrs. Carl Kelsey, orange scarlet yellow stripes; Miss Margaret Muhel, cerise-pink; Mrs. Alfred Conrad, salmon pink; Minnehaha, peach bloom pink; Moras, creamy pink; Olympia, rich red; Rosea Gigantia, rich rose color; Stuttgartia, orange scarlet; Uncle Sam, orange scarlet; Wabash, bronze foliage; Wawa, soft pink; Mentger's Meteor, brilliant scarlet.

TUBEROSES. Mexican everblooming, most satisfactory. Producing abundance of fragrant waxy white blooms all through summer. By mail, 4c. each; per 10, 25c.; per 100, \$2.00.

CALLA LILY. The ever popular old favorite. Medium bulbs, 25c. each, by mail, 28c.; large bulbs, 35c. each, by mail, 40c. each; Potted plants, 75c. to \$1.50.

Floral Department.

Cut Flowers. Bouquets. Floral Designs.

This feature of our business has been in operation for several years, during which time we have had experience in satisfying the most exacting, both in quality, artistic execution and prompt delivery of all orders entrusted to us. Our established reputation in the nursery business gives assurance of the proper filling of all orders, and our experience is sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods and work furnished.

Special attention is given to out of town trade, flowers in any form being easily packed so as to stand shipment for reasonable distances. In all cases, shipments will be made by express or mail, (by the latter method only in the case of small packages of cut flowers).

Leading kinds of cut flowers in season at prevailing prices.

Prices Bouquets:

Bride's Arm Bouquets	\$3.00 to \$10.00
Bride's Shower Bouquets	6.00 to 25.00
Bridemaid's Bouquets	3.00 to 7.50
Corsage Bouquets	1.00 to 10.00
Boutonnieres for Gentlemen .....	.10 to .35

Above prices based on kind, quantity and quality of flowers and material used.

Funeral Designs.

Excellent assortment of designs in leading kinds and sizes. Only few more popular designs quoted here.

Casket Bouquets \$1.50 to \$7.50 and up.

Flat Wreaths, Crosses and Crescents, prices, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00, to \$35.00.

Pillows, Harps, Lyres and Hearts; Wreaths, Stars, Crosses or Anchors on base or easel; prices, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$35.00 and upwards.

Lodge Emblems; Prices according to size and elaboration, \$5.00 to \$35.00 and \$50, and upwards.

Landscape Department.

In response to the popular demand for expert planting and landscaping, we have, after a tryout of over a year, finally made this department a permanent part of our business. This feature is under the direction of a competent and experienced landscape architect, who has been identified with such work both in Europe and America for a number of years.

We are prepared for the artistic ornamentation of city lots, private estates, cemeteries, city streets, and public parks. We furnish plans, lay out the ground, furnish high grade trees and plants, and do the actual planting according to plans submitted and agreed upon. Our knowledge of trees and plants suitable for all purposes and especially adapted for the South is derived from a practical experience of over twenty-five years, during which time we have made an exhaustive study of the varieties and classes of stock best adapted to conditions in the South and best suited for the many different effects, requirements, and results to be sought for in the beautifying of any grounds.

Our stock of such trees and plants is by far the largest and most complete we have ever had, all strictly high grade; and we are, therefore, prepared to undertake extensive contracts, and supply nursery stock in any quantity. Our best attention will be given to your wants and requirements.

In all work of this kind, however, OUR REGULAR CONDITIONS OF SALE, as in the straight sale of stock, apply, unless some specific contract to the contrary is made, the extent of the planting contemplated governing terms upon which the work will be done. In all cases, we bind ourselves to furnish the best stock obtainable, and do the work according to methods and in a manner best calculated to insure satisfaction to our patrons; and our methods, under normal conditions, will produce entirely satisfactory results.

Any further information desired will be promptly and cheerfully furnished.

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Terms.

CONDITIONS OF SALE. NO GUARANTEE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED THAT TREES WILL LIVE OR GROW. We exercise all possible care to have all stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is mutually agreed, however, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our liability upon the sale of nursery products is limited in amount, under the foregoing, to the original price received.

ALL CLAIMS for shortage or errors in filling orders, or dissatisfaction from any cause, must be made the day goods are received.

ALL GOODS travel by common carriers at the risk of purchaser. If goods are not accepted upon these conditions, they must be returned in good condition and any money paid will be refunded.

PRICES ARE GRADUATED according to size of trees and plants and quantity ordered. Orders for any one class or size of trees having a common price made up of one or more varieties, graduate price applies as follows:

- 1 to 5 trees, single price applies.
- 5 to 50 trees, ten rate price applies.

50 to 500 trees, hundred rate price applies.

500 or more trees, thousand rate price applies.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Cash with order or before shipment of goods.

Reserve Orders must be accompanied by 25 per cent of the amount of order, to insure us in booking order and reserving goods.

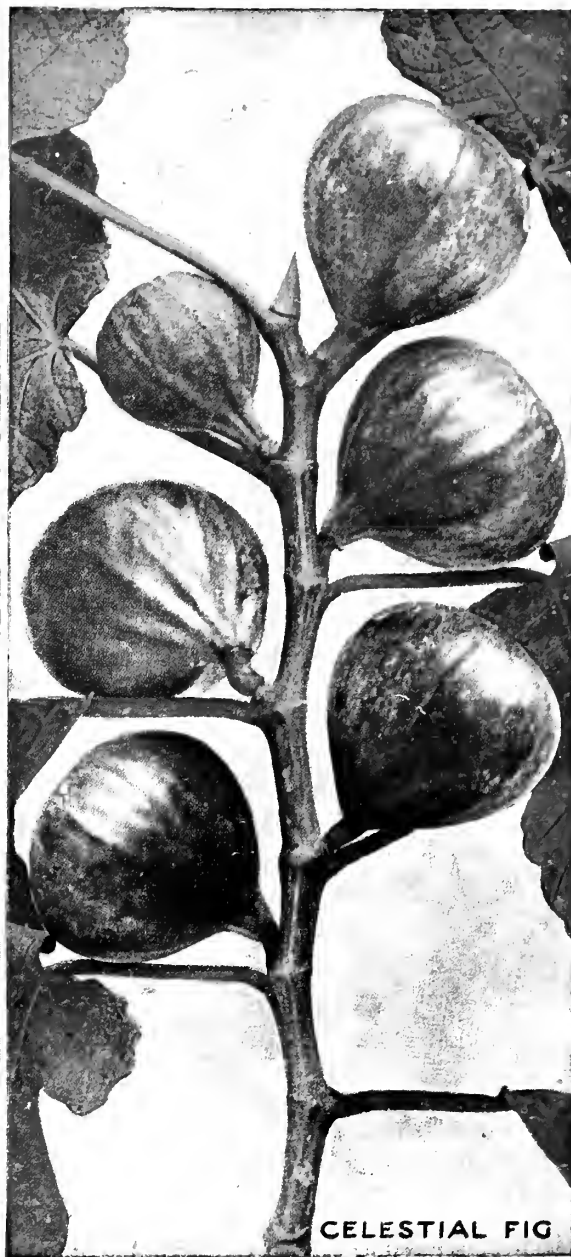
We Do Not Care to Ship C. O. D., and will not unless 25 per cent of amount accompanies order.

SUBSTITUTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

MISTAKES. Did you ever make one? We do. The sin is not in making the mistake but in failing to correct it. If on unpacking you find any mistakes or indications of careless packing you will confer a favor by reporting in detail any error or apparent carelessness on the part of the packer. The matter will have our immediate attention, and we will endeavor to adjust the complaint to your entire satisfaction.



KILLARNEY ROSE



CELESTIAL FIG

GRIFFING'S NURSERIES
PORT ARTHUR AND SAN BENITO, TEXAS